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HIGH TEACHER STANDARDS IS SURVEY GOAL

Study of Training Methods Planned by Interior Education Office

BALANCE IN SUBJECTS TAUGHT ALSO IS AIM

Overproduction of English Teachers Cited—$50,000 Available for Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The three-year survey of public school teacher training, just initiated by the office of education of the Interior Department, with the aid of prominent teacher college leaders, is viewed by Dr. William John Cooper, Commissioner of Education, as a specific step to raise the standard of the teaching profession in the United States.

It is an outgrowth, he explains, of many years' effort on the part of educational associations. The first efforts to bring about such a study can be traced as far back as the National Education Association meeting in Oakland, Calif., in 1915.

The law, which authorizes the education office to make the study and appropriates $200,000 for the purpose, is the direct result of a petition signed by specially appointed committees of the four educational groups, the American Association of Teachers Colleges; the Association of Deans of Schools of Education in State Universities, and Land Grant Colleges; National Council of State Superintendents and Commissioners of Education, and the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Authorization is given "to make a study of the qualifications of teachers in the public schools, the supply of available teachers, the facilities available and needed for teacher training, including courses of study and methods of teaching."

"We know that there is overproduction of teachers in some fields and underproduction in others," Dr. Cooper declares, explaining the purpose of the survey. "There are, for instance, too many teachers of English. Teachers spend $4000 or $5000 on an education to fit them to teach English, only to discover that they cannot find a position. On the other hand, there is a shortage of teachers of agriculture in some sections. We know that many teachers, especially in the rural sections, are not well prepared. But these general aspects do not get us far. A study must be made to get the actual facts before anything can be done."

The consultant group of 11 which has been announced to assist in the survey held its first meeting July 4, at Columbus, Ohio, with Dr. Cooper, and outlined its plan of procedure. Out of a list of 19, Dr. Edward S. Evenden, of Columbia University, was unanimously chosen associate director of the survey to work under Dr. Cooper. It was agreed to select an

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Chinese Rebels Claim Advance Against Chiang

SHANGHAI (AP)—Northern alliance rebels July 18 claimed sweeping victories over government troops along the Haichow-Tungkwan Railway in eastern Honan and asserted their forces had occupied Kweiteh, a strategic city. The rebels said they were pushing on toward Tangshan Kiangshu Province.

The Northerners also reported they had occupied Kufow, Shantung, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and were advancing upon Yenchow. Northern forces also claimed they had reached a point beyond Yencheng, 75 miles south of Chengchow on the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

Rebel advices further said they were anticipating a drive toward the important Wuhan cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang with the result Chiang Kai-shek, Nationalist President, was moving most of his forces in that area to Shantung.

Nationalist claims of having advanced to within 10 miles of Tsinan, capital of Shantung, were contradicted in a northern dispatch saying the Government troops had come no nearer Tsinan than Tsingchow, 125 miles east of the capital.

Additional northern advices quoted Chu Aoh-siong, director of foreign affairs for the rebel alliance, as saying the new Government would be established at Peiping soon. Chu said the northerners were awaiting the arrival of additional members of the Kuomintang (People's Party) executive committee and the Government would be formed when a quorum was available.

Spokesmen for the rebel coalition were quoted as saying the new government's foreign policy would be to develop trade with foreign nations, protect foreign commerce in China to the fullest extent and secure better conditions through diplomatic means for millions of Chinese abroad.

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Senators Present at Quorum Calls

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington

SENATORS responding to the major quorum calls at the July 17 session were as follows:

Republicans

Allen, Bingham, Blaine, Borah, Capper, Couzens, Dale, Deneen, Fess, Gillett, Glenn, Goldsborough, Gould, Green, Hale, Hastings, Hatfield, Hebert, Johnson, Jones, Kean, Keyes, LaFollette, McCulloch, McMaster, McNary, Metcalf, Norris, Oddie, Patterson, Phipps, Pine, Reed, Robinson, Robsion, Schall, Shortridge, Smoot, Sullivan, Thomas (Idaho), Townsend, Vandenburg, Watson, Shipstead (44).

Democrats

Black, Caraway, Copeland, Fletcher, George, Harris, Kendrick, McKellar, Overman, Robinson, Sheppard, Stephens, Swanson, Thomas (Okla), Trammell, Wagner, Walsh (Mass.), Walsh (Mont.) (18).

Strong Action Planned by Pact Party in Senate

Continual Day and Night Sessions to Force Vote on Naval Treaty

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With the opposition obstinately rejecting conciliatory proposals for a unanimous consent agreement to end the extended debate over the London Naval Treaty, Administration leaders on July 18 initiated at once a rigorous schedule.

David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, floor leader for the pact, announced the program which the Administration intends to enforce. It will call upon the Senate to convene daily at 10 o'clock and remain in continuous session until late at night. This will be continued until the opposition comes to terms or is routed.

Should this severe schedule fail to force a voting agreement the Administration has ready a cloture motion, signed, according to creditable report, by almost the necessary two-thirds required to enact such a proposal. Only 16 signatures are needed to validate a cloture resolution.

As the session of July 18 wore on the opposition became pressed for speakers to occupy the floor. Word began to reach Administration leaders that a break was imminent and that it was not unlikely that the whole issue would be disposed of within the next 24 hours. There was no authority or confirmation of this report, but it came from sources in close contact with opposition leaders.

The opposition since the July 17 session has, it is charged, dropped all pretense of deliberate debate. It is filibustering on the Senate floor and formulating dilatory amendments and reservations, to prolong the sessions once the general debate is ended.

From now on the issue is declared to be to the obstructing minority to permit the overwhelming majority to ratify the treaty. Arrayed against the treaty are experienced and resourceful bitter-end fighters, Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, George Moses, (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee.

The Administration had hoped for a complete and deliberate debate on the treaty after which the chamber would be permitted to dispose of the pact and any reservations that were offered. But with the opposition resorting to obstructive tactics the Administration is determined to wage equally vigorous warfare and from now on this will be the nature of the struggle in the Senate over the pact.

It was Mr. Reed's intention to keep the Senate in night session and force the opposition to either keep talking or quit on July 17. When Mr. Johnson in the early hours of the day's session rejected a proposal for a unanimous consent agreement, Mr. Reed promptly countered by announcing that he

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DELAY ON INDIA TAKEN TO MEAN ALL-PARTY MOVE

Demand of Liberals and Conservatives Considered by Labor Cabinet

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The statement of the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, made in the House of Commons July 17, that developments this week have reduced the demand for the debate on India is understood to mean that the Government is favorably considering the demand made jointly by Stanley Baldwin and David Lloyd George that all British parties be represented at the coming round table conference with Indians upon the question of the future government of India.

This cuts both ways. On the one hand it is felt very strongly here that no settlement of the Indian question, that would possess the necessary element of permanence, can be reached by any one British political party by itself.

On the other hand the impression has been sedulously spread abroad in India that the Nationalists would find the British Labor Government easier to make terms with by itself than if reinforced by representatives from the Conservatives and Liberals who are looked upon, not altogether without reason, as less satisfied of the possibility of any peaceful move of a far-reaching nature at the present time in the direction of giving India autonomy.

This fact discounts the more hopeful reports from India published here July 18, which are based upon the action just taken by the moderate elements in the legislative assembly at Simla in sending delegates with the British Viceroy's approval to discuss with Mahatma Gandhi and other imprisoned Nationalist leaders the question of calling off the civil disobedience movement.

The disorder in the British House of Commons July 17, where two Left-Wing Labor members of Parliament got themselves suspended, one of them endeavoring to emulate the Cromwellian gesture of removing "that bauble," the mace, was a reflection of this feeling.

As it is being put in India that the Nationalists would find themselves faced by "sworn enemies" of their movement, this allegation, preposterous as it seems to most Englishmen, is proving so potent in discouraging Indian participation in the round-table conference that the question is even being raised here of postponing this gathering until next spring. Its date remains at present, however, unchanged for next October.

17,000,000 Soviets to Have Training in Defense Plan

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russia expects to have 17,000,000 of its citizens engaged in some form of military or aviation activity by Oct. 1, 1933, under a new five-year plan for aerial and chemical defense announced July 18 by the Volunteer Defense Society.

Approximately 4,500,000 persons, the announcement continues, will receive military preparation and 2,000,000 will be given rifle drill. In all 6,000,000 persons will be instructed in aerial and chemical defense.

There will be 25,000 natural scientists engaged in research work in every branch of aerial and chemical warfare. Women will not be forgotten, but 5,500,000 laboring women will be given courses in elementary military science, gas warfare and Red Cross nursing.

It is estimated that 130,000,000 rubles would be spent on these plans by the Voluntary Defense Society, which says that by 1933 it will have 43 aerial clubs, scores of schools of aviation, hundreds of airplanes, thousands of gliders and a great number of airdromes.

British Mace a Symbol of Mercy and Gradual Dwindling of Violence

The following article on the mace in the British House of Commons is of timely interest in view of the part played by that revered symbol in the recent scene in Parliament, when a Labor member, by way of protest against a ruling of the chair, snatched the mace from its stand in front of the Speaker and bore it away until an attendant rescued it and returned it to the sergeant-at-arms, thereby ending an episode almost unprecedented in the annals of the Mother of Parliaments.

By CHARLES T. KING

(Past President of the British Parliamentary Lobbyists)

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A prominent member of the American Newspaper Fellowship delegation which has been visiting London during recent weeks, was speaking at a luncheon given by the Association of American Correspondents. He told of a function he had recently attended under the presidency of a certain mayor.

Close behind the mayor there stood a civic official holding on his shoulder a large mace. "What I feared," said the speaker, with a smile, "was that at any moment the man with the mace might bring it down upon the unsuspecting head of the speaker—one of our party—who was just in front of him."

Activities now going on in England, both in Parliament and outside, are a striking comment on the deep significance of the mace, and an illustration of the fact that in England at this moment about the last thing this symbolic staff of gold or silver would be used for would be to inflict physical injury.

There is growing in England rapidly at this moment the quality of mercy. Almost every day some M.P. or some association presses the Government to abolish capital punishment. Questions have been asked in the last few weeks which show that, in the House of Commons as elsewhere, there is a desire to abandon, not only the cat-o-nine-tails, which is used on rare occasions for the whipping of hardened criminals, but also all punishment of a physical character.

Also many times in the past few months there have been outcries against workhouse tasks, such as the breaking of so much stone before a tramp or destitute man goes on his way, while not only are prisons in England being made more comfortable, but more than one prison is about to

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Italian Soldiers Slowly Push Into Libyan Outposts Claimed From France as War Settlement

France Ignores Italian Demands, but Fascist Soldiers Gradually Advance Into Barren but Potentially Rich Lands—Claims Tangled in History

While negotiations are pending for the betterment of Franco-Italian relations, it is recognized that nowhere in the world does a political situation bear so portentous an aspect for world stability as that which centers round the Mediterranean. Public opinion is awake to the dangers of indifference. Informed observers are watching the Mediterranean with keen attention. To give a clear picture of the underlying causes of the Franco-Italian dispute, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents a series of 10 articles, the result of long observation and study, five by Dr. Paul Cremona, the Monitor's Rome correspondent, and five by Sisley Huddleston, European editorial correspondent for the Monitor. The following is the fourth article.

By DR. PAUL CREMONA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The problem of the delimitation of the southern frontier of Libya, although of less vital importance than the settlement of the status of Italians in Tunisia, is nevertheless of great interest because in this case the claims which Italy makes on France are of a territorial character.

By the Pact of London of April 26, 1915, which laid down the conditions of Italy's entry into the war on the side of the Allies, France and Great Britain had pledged themselves (Article 13) to give to Italy "equitable compensation" in the event of their increasing their colonial territories in Africa at the expense of Germany. At the Paris Peace Conference Italy demanded the following compensation from France: A rectification of Libya's western frontier on the line Ghadames-Ghat-Tummo, cession of Tibesti, Borcu and Ennedi, access to Lake Tchad, and the cession of Djibouti and the French railway in Abyssinia. The French Government at once regarded Italy's demands as excessive, and M. Simon, French Minister of the Colonies, informed Senator Tommaso Tittoni, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that France could not possibly take into serious consideration the eventual cession of Tibesti and Borcu, if Italy did not undertake to occupy them effectively and prevent the formation of the robber bands who made those districts the headquarters for attacks against the caravans crossing the Sahara. This guarantee the

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REASONS GIVEN WHY NEW YORK NEEDS INQUIRY

Citizens' Union Counsel Says It Must Be Non-partisan and Firm

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Declaring that the situation in New York City government affairs today was comparable to that which existed at the time of the Lexow inquiry in 1893, Leonard M. Wallstein, counsel for the Citizens Union, urged in a statement on July 17 the necessity for a thorough non-partisan investigation of every branch of the city administration by a statutory commission with extraordinary powers.

Mr. Wallstein included the local courts in his classification and stressed as imperative that the investigators be vested with authority to compel testimony and grant immunity. The three bases suggested by Mr. Wallstein as essential, in his opinion, to the proposed housecleaning were:

"First, there must, as soon as possible, be a thoroughgoing investigation of every branch of the city government, including the local courts; second, such an investigation must be untainted by any maneuvering for partisan advantage, either in the make-up of the investigating body, or the conduct of its work; and third, the objective of the investigation must be both the discovery of wrong-doing and the proposal of specific measures for improving the machinery of the city government."

Mr. Wallstein expressed confidence that, even though Governor Roosevelt should refuse to summon the Legislature in special session to authorize such inquiry, the 1931 Legislature would institute an investigation.

Simultaneously, Mayor Walker pledged his aid to the fullest extent in his power to the committee of business leaders appointed by him to investigate the activities and functions of the Board of Standards and Appeals at the committee's organization meeting on July 17. The Mayor said he would not curb its activities

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Turkey Complains of Persian Inaction

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEYOGLU, Turkey—The Kurdish rising in the Ararat region has not yet been completely stamped out, 1500 rebels still having to be dislodged from a practically invulnerable refuge on the snow-capped peaks of Aghri Dagh.

Rebel incursions across the Turco-Persian frontier still continue to trouble the Government forces and in any encounter between the military and insurgents no quarter is given by either side, indicating that the complete repression of the rising will be no easy task.

Turkey complains that Persia is not offering the slightest assistance on the frontier, with the result that relations between the two countries are severely strained.

ISTANBUL (AP)—Turkish advices received from Trebizond on July 18 stated that Soviet forces penetrated Persian territory near Mt. Ararat in the pursuit of Kurds who recently invaded Soviet Armenia. The report said the Soviet commander had a dispute with Persian frontier officers and then later withdrew to Armenia.

Soviet officers along the Turco-Armenian frontier informed the Turkish officers besieging the rebels on Mt. Ararat that they had orders from Moscow to offer aid to the Turks. The Turks replied, however, that they did not need any help.

It was estimated that there are now 60,000 Turkish soldiers in the field equipped with 100 planes. The rebels holding Mt. Ararat were estimated at 35,000.

CHANGE IN LAWS OF NEUTRALITY URGED BY HULL

American Delegate Scans Effects of Paris Pact at London Conference

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Recasting of the concept of neutrality was recommended July 18 by Morton D. Hull, member of Congress from Illinois, one of the leading delegates of the American group at the twenty-sixth conference of the Interparliamentary Union now in session at London.

In a report on security problems and implications of the Pact of Paris Mr. Hull contended "that neutrality as previously defined in international law must be abandoned altogether or redefined in terms that will be fitted to modern conditions in the associated life of nations."

Outlining the scope of the pact Mr. Hull said its simplicity and directness and its lack of defined sanctions have stirred great interest throughout the world. The pact is predicated on an attitude of honor and moral force in the world which is viewed somewhat cynically by many, he said. "Will it work, especially in view of the fact that the United States Senate report has read into the treaty the statement that the right of self-defense carries with it the right to be sole judge of the necessity of self-defense?"

"Some authorities argue," Mr. Hull continued, "that the right to ask

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Yancey in Plane Over Buenos Aires Talks With Spain

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Capt. Lewis A. Yancey, American transatlantic flier, in an airplane 4000 feet above the airport, July 17 established the first radio communication from an airplane at Buenos Aires, to Madrid.

He conversed with Chief Engineer Cantwell, of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, the voices coming in clear.

Earlier in the day Captain Yancey called the Buenos Aires office of the Associated Press and established as clear a connection as on ordinary local calls.

Allison Wins 5-Set Match From Italian

AUTEUIL, France (AP) — Coming back after losing the first two sets and trailing at 1—5, in the fifth, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Tex., scored a dramatic victory for the United States in the interzone Davis Cup tennis final, July 18, defeating Georgio de Stefani of Italy, 4—6, 7—9, 6—4, 8—6, 10—8.

Allison, a heavy favorite before the match, found himself battled to a standstill in the early stages of the match, but rallied with remarkable courage. Time after time he was on the verge of defeat at the hands of the ambidextrous Italian player, but in time fought his way out of danger with a brilliant display of courage and skillful tennis.

500 'Win' Mexican Vote Where 150 Are Allowed

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The electoral college of the Chamber of Deputies, making a recount of votes cast in the congressional election July 6, announced July 17 that for 150 districts from which 150 candidates are to be elected, the credentials of 500 winners had been discovered.

The existence of a shop in Mexico City for falsification of such credentials is suspected. The false documents are imitations of the credentials issued by the district recount boards.

BOARD MEMBER ASSERTS WHEAT MARKET 'RIGGED'

McKelvie Shy of Names but Says Grain Trade Does Not Emulate Atlas

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A spirited defense of what the Federal Farm Board is doing to aid the wheat situation was made by Samuel R. McKelvie, former Governor of Nebraska and "wheat member" of the board, pointing out the buying and storing of grain by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and the buying and selling of wheat by the various coöperatives, aided by the board.

At the same time the hint was given by Mr. McKelvie and James C. Stone, vice-chairman of the board, that market conditions are being rigged against the wheat farmer, so that unfavorable conditions which would normally send the price of wheat higher, are not operative.

Since the Farm Board is backing up the Farmers National and the coöperatives, it is Mr. McKelvie's view that it has a right to take credit for what is accomplished. The former organization merchandises wheat without gambling on it, and the local coöperatives have enabled the grower to determine for himself when he shall sell his product. In three states, where local laws permit, money is being advanced to farmers for wheat stored in their own barns, thereby permitting gradual delivery of crops at the markets and preventing gluts which would inevitably force the price down.

"Do you believe the grain trade has ontributed to the low price of wheat?" he was asked.

"I'm not ascribing motives to anyone, but the trade certainly is not like Atlas, carrying the world on its shoulders," he replied.

Mr. McKelvie's views of the Farm Board's efforts are not shared by T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, who in a prepared statement ascribes the plight of the farmer to "the failure of the Administration through the Federal Farm Board, and the tariff, to equalize agriculture and industry."

Mr. Caraway's statement indicates the advantage which the Democrats expect to get from farmer dissatisfaction.

Jews Disclaim Ownership of Wailing Wall

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The Jewish counsel utterly disclaimed any right of ownership to the site of the Wailing Wall on July 17, in his address before the League of Nations Commission here. Instead of merely summing up evidence of the many witnesses tending to prove the customary right of Jewish devotions on the pavement in front of the Wailing Wall, he pleaded to his Arab opponents for continued tolerance, reaffirming the petition handed to the commission to bring about decent conditions and undisturbed worship.

Dr. Mordecai Eliash, an advocate; David Yellin, head of the Jewish community and lecturer on Arab literature in the Hebrew university, and Rabbi Moshe Blau, representing the extreme wing of orthodox Jews, entered similar pleas, addressed to the Moslems through the commissioners. Dr. Eliash sought to show that the Jews consider the spot too sacred for ownership.

"We believe that it is the Moslems' property, dedicated to Allah," he said, "and is inviolable and unchangeable; therefore, the Jews strenuously object to any new buildings which would alter the appearance of the site."

Dr. Eliash resented the Moslems' latest attempt to make the Jewish devotions at the Wall appear sinful in the eyes of the Islamic world.

The commissioners expect to return to Europe on July 19 unless they are able to bring both sides to agree to a settlement, subject to the League of Nations' approval. Judge Eliel Lofgren, Swedish chairman, interviewed the Mufti and also the acting High Commissioner, but it is understood the Mufti is not disposed to make concessions. The Moslems are not prepared to agree in advance to accept the commissioner's recommendations.

Engineers Advise Rio Grande Change

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Mexico City

A TENTATIVE draft of the Mexican and American engineers' joint report for straightening the Rio Grande from El Paso, Tex., to Quitman Canyon, and making the revised course a new fixed international boundary, was made public July 17. The report stated that both sides agreed that the solution of the difficult boundary problem lay in artificial rectification of the river's course.

The total cost of the improvements is placed between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. About four or five years will probably be required to complete the work.

British Place League Ahead of Briand Plan

Lukewarm Support Given to European Federation Foreseen at Paris

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS—The complete lack of enthusiasm for the proposed European federation which permeates the British reply to the Briand questionnaire has occasioned little surprise in France. British reserves concerning the scheme had been abundantly apparent from statements previously made in authoritative quarters.

The British desire to avoid incurring any European obligations which might be contrary to the unity of the Empire is readily understood, as is the wish to leave the League of Nations completely untrammeled in its operations.

Certain French observers who have never been enthusiastic about the Briand proposal find their opinions vindicated by the lukewarm attitude of the British Government. Pertinax, the well-known contributor to the Echo de Paris, who has been one of the most constant critics of the Briand scheme, finds the British note "singularly clear and logical," and thinks "it constitutes a trenchant criticism of the French project."

Agrees With Statement

Pertinax entirely agrees with the British statement that any new European federation supplementary to the League is "neither necessary nor desirable" and criticizes M. Briand, who is supposed to be a League supporter, for attempting to establish a rival to it. Pertinax considers the tone of the British reply was foreshadowed by the recent report made by Sir Arthur Salter at Geneva concerning the Briand project.

Albert Jullien, writing in Petit Parisien, emphasizes the cautious and provisional tone of the British note and suggests that the MacDonald Government is so concerned with unemployment, parliamentary difficulties and disturbances in India and Egypt that it desires to gain time before making final pronouncement concerning the European federation. M. Jullien points out the striking differences between the British and Norwegian replies which were received simultaneously.

While the British Government sees inevitable confusion arising from rivalry between the League of Nations and the proposed federation, Norway considers European union would "increase the prestige and facilitate the task" of the Geneva organization.

At the same time that the British Government finds it difficult to combine membership in a European federation with its obligations to its Dominions, Norway declares it is "inconceivable that organized collaboration in Europe could create any sort of disturbing contrast toward countries outside." M. Jullien considers the British note completely lacking in imagination and daring.

Revision of Treaties

Additional to the British and Norwegian replies, the latter being completely favorable to the federation scheme, those of Hungary, Belgium and Portugal have also been published. The Hungarian response, like that of Germany, is permeated with the desire to see post-war treaties revised in the interest of former central powers. While adhering in general to

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Impossible to Get Antarctic Noises Because of Intense Cold, Byrd Says

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The two-fold part which motion picture apparatus played in the Byrd antarctic expedition, recording discoveries of new territories and providing relaxation and amusement for the men, was described by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd in an interview on July 16.

Admiral Byrd told some of the difficulties of "shooting" scenes with the camera in temperatures ranging as low as 70 below zero and said he wished they had been able to bring back a sound record of the antarctic. Sound apparatus, however, in its present development, does not function properly even at 30 below zero, according to Willard Van der Veer, who was in charge of the photographic work of the expedition, and who was present at the interview.

The roar of the wind in the south pole region, noises of whales blowing, or of Eskimo dogs howling which, Admiral Byrd declared, is "unlike anything in civilization"; the curious grunts of seals, the sharp reports of ice when it cracks at 70 below zero, or the grinding of crevasses which is "like teams going over a rough road," would make an interesting and characteristic background for the pictorial record of the expedition, he declared.

"The pictrues show conditions which existed when we were there," he said. "One of the things science wants to know is how the barrier changes. If pictures are taken of the same territory five years from now, and are then compared with those we took, they will give an idea of the changes that have been going on during that time."

Admiral Byrd said the pictures were taken by Harold I. June and that he personally did not take any in the antarctic. The photographs of his north pole flight he took himself.

Admiral Byrd described the cozy winter evenings in the antarctic when the party would gather in the mess hall on Sundays to see the motion pictures provided as part of their entertainment program and to "kid" each other.

Pictures of adventure and comedies were the favorites, Admiral Byrd said, and each of the latter were run several times. Sometimes, to break the monotony, odd reels were run together and once a variety film was run backwards, to the great amusement of the men.

'DICTATOR' DISSOLVES REICHSTAG

New Elections Are Already Tentatively Scheduled for September 14

PARLIAMENT'S VOTE BROUGHT ON DECREE

Fascisti and Socialists Anticipate Gains in New Parliament

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN — President von Hindenburg dissolved the Reichstag July 18 through Chancellor Bruening because the Reichstag voted with 236 votes against 221 for suspension of the tax decrees which the President had issued with the help of Article 48 of the Constitution after the Reichstag had rejected them.

The President may now issue the same decrees once more or entirely new ones, suspension of which, however, the new Reichstag may demand. Anyway the Reich may now benefit from the increased tax revenues—provided these new decrees are issued which, however, is generally expected.

New elections must take place within 60 days and Sunday, Sept. 14, is already being tentatively named as the day of election. The new Reichstag must convene within a further 30 days.

The composition of the new Reichstag is expected to be very much different from that of the Parliament just dissolved. The Social Democrats and National Socialists (German Fascisti and followers of Adolf Hitler) are expected to gain most; the bourgeoisie parties, with the exception of the Roman Catholics, are expected to lose considerably. The Social Democrats are expected to gain because many followers of the Liberal bourgeoisie parties are dissatisfied with the latter's policy in past years, when it leaned very much toward the Right.

The National Socialists are expected to gain because the Fascist movement is extremely popular among the Rightists, especially among the youth. In the recent Saxon elections they trebled their strength.

The elections themselves are expected to take on a very lively form in view of the Fascist election demonstrations.

Dr. Joseph Wirth, Minister of Interior Affairs, declared in the debate preceding the voting that Germany was in a very serious financial situation and the Government was forced to resort to Article 48 after it could not find a majority for its tax program.

This statement evoked loud protests from the Social Democrats, who aver the Cabinet intentionally avoided negotiating seriously with the Labor Party in order not to annoy the German Nationalists, on whose support the Government had been counting. Dr. Wirth made the startling statement that the parties should consider whether after eight years of parliamentary government Germany does not find itself in the midst of a crisis in German parliamentarism.

These words coming from the Minister of Interior Affairs were a sensation. Dr. Wirth afterward declared that if the House demanded suspension of the decrees and thus forced the Government to make use of its authority from the President to dissolve Parliament, then the parties ran the risk of pushing the Reich from a crisis of parliamentarism into a crisis of the system of democracy.

Otto Landsberg quoted a passage from the leading editorial of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, leading German national paper, at the end of his speech. This paper wrote that if the German Nationalists support the Social Democrats in demanding suspension of the tax decrees promulgated by President von Hindenburg then the Rightists would shatter "the first attempt of a German Reich's President to govern against the Parliament." This is exactly why the Social Democratic Party demanded suspension of the President's decrees, Herr Landsberg concluded.

MACEDONIAN REBEL CHIEF IS INDICTED

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—For the first time in recent Bulgarian history, the State Prosecuting Attorney has prepared an indictment against the head of the Macedonian revolutionary organization, charging him with premediated murder and demanding a capital sentence.

A summons was issued for the arrest of this revolutionary chief, Ivan Mihailoff by name, and the trial will be held in September. It is regarded as certain that Mihailoff will not be arrested but will be tried in his absence. It is very doubtful if he will be convicted and even if he is it is almost certain the sentence will not be executed. Nevertheless it is significant that Bulgarian justice is making an attempt to treat as an ordinary criminal the chief of one of the most powerful revolutionary organizations in Europe.

Toy Balloon in New York Gives Address in England

NEW YORK (AP)—Another transatlantic flight?

Anyhow, Milton J. Irsael has mailed a toy balloon found on the roof of the apartment where he lives in New York. Labels asking its return indicated that it had been turned loose at a church bazaar in Caterham, Surrey, Eng.

OWNERS AGREE WITH MINERS ON COAL COMPACT

Anthracite Pact Expected to Be Signed After Minor Adjustment

NEW YORK (AP)—The anthracite miners' full scale committee July 18 approved in all important particulars the tentative agreement its sub-committee had reached with representatives of the anthracite operators.

Several minor revisions remained to be discussed but the operators were not expected to raise any serious objections to them. As soon as the scale committee announced its general approval of the tentative agreement, the members left to meet with representatives of the operators, and signing of the new agreement immediately was thought probable.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Anthracite operators and miners reached a tentative agreement on a new compact to take the place of the one which expires Sept. 1, at a closed meeting of its subcommittee at the Anthracite Institute, July 17.

The proposed agreement concedes to the miners a modified form of dues check-off and, in exchange, grants the operators a modification of their demand for the arbitration clause, it was learned.

The arbitration clause in the expiring agreement, which the operators sought to have clearly defined in the new compact, provides that the question of wages can be re-opened once a year during the life of the contract. It provides that two from each side shall confer and reach an agreement when the question is opened, but they may call in outsiders in deciding any changes. The operators' objection was that no time limit was set for reaching an understanding, nor is any way provided to compel the conferees to reach an agreement.

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"Liebesfreud".....Kreisler
Fancasia, "Faust".....Gounod
Intermission
Suite, "Peer Gynt".....Grieg
(a) Morning Mood. (b) Asse's Death. (c) Anitra's Dance. (d) In the Hall of the Mountain King.
"Dream Melody," "Naughty Marietta" Herbert
"Flight of the Bumble Bee" Rimsky-Korsakov
Overture to "Tannhauser".....Wagner
NEXT CONCERT SUNDAY AT 8:15

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One Man to Guide New York Planning

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Mayor James J. Walker signed his bill establishing a one-man Department of City Planning July 18, following a public hearing at City Hall at which the sole opposition was voiced by R. McGahen, representing the Citizens' Union. Maj. John F. Sullivan, city engineering adviser, will head the new department at a salary of $17,500, and his appointment will be made within a few days, abolishing his present post.

The city planning commissioner will serve to coördinate plans for city improvements with those proposed for the environs and with those of a master plan to be prepared by him, and will act upon request in an advisory capacity in all matters of city planning.

While opposing the new department because its powers are wholly advisory Mr. McGahen said that the Citizens' Union would support its activities in any way possible and would help to get legislation at Albany that would increase its powers.

KENTUCKY POPULATION 2,622,809

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Kentucky's 1930 population is 2,622,809, representing an increase of 206,179, or 8.83 per cent over the 1920 population, revised figures compiled by the Associated Press showed. The State gained 18,978 by the revision.

COLLEGE OPENS SUMMER SCHOOL OF OPPORTUNITY

Adults of South Carolina Mills Join Children in Educational Goal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's "Opportunity School," intended, as the name implies, to give an opportunity for study to those deprived of it in their youth, is now being conducted at Due West, a college town of fine atmosphere, in the upper part of the State, and has an enrollment of 170, the age range being from 14 to 65, with an average of 22. In the lists of those attending are pupils who have never attended school to those who have gone as far as the eighth grade.

Instruction, which runs for a month each year, is far different from that given in the ordinary primary school—for the pupils, for the most part, are mature. Most of them have been under the necessity of making their own living; they know the value of book learning and no prizes are necessary to induce them to exert themselves. They work—they are there for work and they come of their own volition, without compulsion. They know what they want and they are striving to get it.

Instruction in the making of a home garden, and in the making of a home is given frequently. There is a motive behind this instruction, too—a motive for good citizenship. The cotton mill employee of South Carolina is often a "mover"—in this mill three weeks—then a packing of household goods on a truck and off they go to some other cotton mill, there to repeat the process in a few weeks. By developing a home garden and making a real home, the school authorities believe the operative will develop a love for the place that shelters him and tend to check too frequent "moving days."

The "clubs" are an important part in the "Opportunity School." There are the "Good Manners" club, the "Better Speech" club and several "choral" clubs. In addition to these and other clubs, there are the daily recreational features with games and community singing and contests of various kinds.

Men and women live in separate buildings at Due West. The town has, until recently, had two colleges, under separate heads, Erskine College for men and women, and the Woman's College for women exclusively. Recently the two were combined under the general name of Erskine College, but the two college buildings are separate entities, and during "Opportunity School" month the men occupy the building used in the winter for male students at Erskine College, and the women the other building.

The State of South Carolina appropriates about $1500 for the operation of the school. The expenses per pupil for the month are $20, which covers laundry, books, board and lodging, athletic fees and so on. The American Legion Auxiliary has taken a deep interest in the school and offers a number of scholarships.

Some of the cotton mill owners see the value of the school and give scholarships—one cotton mill operator provides 32 scholarships—that is, he sends 32 of his employees to the school each year. Many of the pupils who have attended one "Opportunity School" return and pay their own expenses and a little on the expenses of former years, these payments being used to meet the expenses of "new" pupils.

The "Opportunity School" is under the direction of the adult illiteracy division of the Department of Education of the State.

Florida Grape Trade Grows 400 Per Cent

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—A display of more than 100 varieties of grapes that may be grown profitably in Florida featured the fifth annual convention of the Florida State Grape Growers Association here recently, at which chief emphasis was placed on the benefits that have already accrued to growers from coöperative marketing.

Florida's grape industry, yet in its infancy, has made such rapid strides in the few years of its existence that agriculturalists are looking for a great and profitable culture to grow up in the central section of the State, which is admirably suited to grape raising.

Prof. E. L. Lord of the University of Florida was elected president of the state association and C. E. Hiatt, Lake County agricultural agent, was named secretary of the group.

L. M. Rhodes, State Marketing Commissioner, discussed the benefits accruing to the grape growers from their coöperative marketing program. He pointed out that in the 10-year period from 1917 to 1927 the production of grapes increased 400 per cent and that at present one ton of grapes is produced for every 100 persons in the United States. Florida's advantage he added, consists in a two to six weeks earlier shipping season than other sections and closer proximity to large eastern and northern markets.

$12,326,100 AVAILABLE FOR NAVY AIR FLEET

WASHINGTON (AP) — Culmination of its five-year expansion program in a winged fleet of 1000 "useful" airplanes within two years was forecast July 12 by the Navy Department in a review of its peace-time aviation strength.

Final appropriation of $12,326,100 has been made available to carry out the 1926 act outlining the program, and by June 30, 1931, the navy expects to have 1000 aircraft in use or on order, with all on hand within the year following. The present strength of the naval air fleet as listed June 30 at the close of the fiscal year, is 828 serviceable airplanes on hand, with 267 on order.

COMMISSION TO FIX HONDURAN BOUNDARY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — An agreement looking to the permanent settlement of a 90-year-old boundary dispute between Guatemala and Honduras, has been successfully negotiated, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, announced on July 17.

Under the terms of the treaty for the settlement of the controversy that has been signed by the two countries, an international commission presided over by Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, will consider the respective claims and fix a new boundary.

FAR EAST CABLE LINES REDUCE PRESS RATES

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Danish Great Northern Telegraph Company and the British Eastern Extension, the Australasia-China Telegraph Company, announced a 33 per cent reduction in press rates, July 18, effective Aug. 1.

Commercial Pacific cables, operating transpacific lines, indicated a reduction in the Shanghai to San Francisco full press rate from 1.45 francs to 1.25 would be made soon. This company also indicated the Shanghai to New York rate would be cut from 1.75 francs gold to 1.46 and that their deferred press rates across the Pacific would be reduced in greater proportions.

NAVAL ENGINEER TO AID CAPITAL BEAUTIFICATION

$35,000,000 Capitol Hill Program to Be Pushed This Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—To carry out the $35,000,000 building and beautification program on Capitol Hill, provided for by Congress as part of the several hundred million dollar federal construction projects planned in Washington, a distinguished naval engineer has been drafted from the service and installed as assistant architect of the Capitol.

Lieutenant-Commander Horace D. Rouser, U. S. N. R., was named by David Lynn, Capitol architect, for the new post recently created by Congress to assist in carrying out the extensive development program. Commander Rouser is a civil engineer, who has had extensive experience in public construction. He will resign from the navy to accept his new post.

The first step in the beautification of Capitol Hill will be the tearing down of the last of the much-criticized war-time government dormitories that face the beautiful Union Depot and flank the Capitol.

When these war-time structures are down, the area between the Union Station and the Capitol grounds will be completely bare and ready for the landscape architects. It is proposed to convert this area into a magnificent park which will be an extension of the Capitol grounds. When the project, which also calls for a beautiful boulevard from Columbus Statue to Pennsylvania Avenue, near Third Street, is completed, the city will have the finest gateway in the world.

For enlarging the Capitol grounds, $4,763,893 is available. The project will be completed by 1932, when the city and the country will be celebrating the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

For improving the approach to the Senate Office Building $500,000 is available, and the work will be finished this year.

For the addition to the House Office Building, which will be directly west of the existing structure, $2,347,654 is available. The addition will ultimately cost $8,400,000 and will be completed in two years.

For the United States Supreme Court Building, which will be just north of the Library of Congress, $1,500,000 is available. Congress has authorized a total expenditure of $9,740,000. Mr. Lynn will ask $5,250,000 to continue the work this year, and he expects that it will be completed in 2½ years.

For removing the Botanic Garden to a site south of the present site and for enlarging and improving the garden, $1,309,000 is available this year. The project, which will cost $1,885,589, will be completed next year.

For plans for a $6,500,000 addition to the Library of Congress, $10,000 is available this year, and for the purchase of the site, $600,000.

COMMISSION STUDIES EMPLOYMENT PLANS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Extensive measures for promoting employment are being carried out by 292 factories and business firms in New York State, according to a report submitted by Miss Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner, to Governor Roosevelt's Committee on Stabilization of Industry for the Prevention of Unemployment on July 18.

Of 598 firms which responded to the commissioner's canvass, 292, which employed two-thirds of the workers covered by the survey, reported adoption of a definite plan to promote employment; 306 said they had no plan, but many were using effective methods to prevent laying off workers. Among the plans described by the report were part-time employment, manufacturing for stock, sales forecast or forward planning, and transfer of employees. The canvass showed that the methods adopted might be placed generally in two groups: one representing temporary plans to handle immediate situations, the other showing forethought and long-range planning with a view to future needs.

REASONS GIVEN FOR INQUIRY INTO NEW YORK AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page 1)

or interfere with it in any way and declared that if the committee's inquiry led it to any city agency whose doors were closed to it he would come and help the committee break through them.

Describing the functions of the committee, the Mayor said he wanted it to find out whether any of the difficulty regarding the much criticized board, whose chairman, William E. Walsh, is now facing indictment charges, lay in the law which established it.

"You should decide," he said, "whether the board is necessary and, if it is not, what agency can be substituted for it. You should also decide whether procedure can be improved. Whatever you suggest I'll stand behind."

Governor Hears Upstate Apathetic Toward Inquiry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Governor Roosevelt will go into conference with Republican legislative leaders on July 22 carrying with him assurances from Democratic up-state leaders that the state north of the Westchester County line is apathetic to the demand for an inquiry into the departments of the New York City administration.

During his tour of state properties the Governor talked with M. William Bray, Democratic state chairman; William H. Kelley, Democratic leader of Syracuse, and other party chiefs and was given to understand that citizens of both parties up-state were indifferent to an extraordinary legislative session for the purpose of authorizing an investigation at this time.

SOUTHERN YARN CURTAILMENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Carded yarn mills of this and other states are planning to continue their 40 per cent curtailment program until conditions in the industry are much better, according to information received here. It was pointed out, however, that conditions were expected to show considerable improvement within the next two or three months.

CHANGE IN LAWS OF NEUTRALITY URGED BY HULL

(Continued from Page 1)

questions of a belligerent power carries with it the obligation to answer on the part of the belligerent power and the right to judge the answer on the part of the inquiring state.

"Notes addressed to Russia and China over troubles growing out of the Siberian railway would seem to constitute a clear recognition of the right to make friendly inquiry of nations apparently contemplating war."

In answering the question, "Does the pact make necessary a reconsideration of the former concept of neutrality?" Mr. Hull said that "questions of the freedom of the seas and the right of neutral powers to trade with belligerents present the same problem approached from different directions."

With acceptance of the pact by nearly all states, including those not members of the League, "a new situation has developed. All have renounced war and pledged themselves to seek pacific settlement of their differences. The covenant of renunciation runs to each as to the conduct of each toward all. Can a country not directly a party to war permit in these circumstances its nationals to trade with a covenant-breaking state?"

Violation of the pact, Mr. Hull said, "may be considered an offense against all, in which case a treaty takes on the character of a criminal statute. In this instance a treaty of unusual solemnity and importance has been broken by an aggressor.

An International Outlaw

"Whether such act by an aggressor state is an international crime or a breach of contract, its meaning will be found not merely in fine-spun theories of a legalistic mind but in the natural assumptions which at the time attach to a treaty of this unusual importance.

"There is little question as to what those assumptions would be in the present state of the world. They would mold public opinion to the conclusion that a covenant-breaking state was an international outlaw, its aggression an international crime, and the action of a state permitting its nationals to trade with such an aggressor, particularly in arms and munitions of war, a participation in wrongful acts of the outlaw state and any neutral tribunal might so decide.

"Whatever the conclusion of such tribunal, it would seem that the application of a discriminatory embargo against a covenant-breaking state would not be an unneutral act and would not subject a state enforcing such an embargo to a claim for damages coming from the state discriminated against.

"In any redefinition of neutrality or movement toward its complete abandonment the effort will be to make the rights and duties of nationals more consistent with the rights and duties of the governments themselves," he declared.

Mr. Hull's contentions became the highlight in the debate which proved the most important session of the conference to date. His theory marked a significant development in modern attitude on neutrality. As proof of the demand that former neutrality doctrines be recast, Mr. Hull cited the United States Senate's action after ratification of the Pact of Paris in introducing four different joint resolutions redefining policies.

American Stand Helpful

Paul Bastid, French Deputy, said phases of the pact should not be exposed to the danger of remaining a dead letter, owing to the lack of compulsory procedure, especially as the pact from now onward is capable of receiving general support.

Rennie Smith, British Member of Parliament, said Mr. Hull's speech reflected how public opinion in the United States was leading the way in showing gaps that required bridging before logical attitudes on neutrality and peace finally develop. He characterized the American viewpoint as one of the encouraging things of the times.

Geoffrey Mander, Member of Parliament, expressed the hope that the nations would go forward to sign the League of Nations general act for arbitration of all disputes, and said Europe owes a great debt to America for the pact that outlawed war.

Professor Pella of Rumania declared endeavors should be made to repress national currents that tend to war, while precision must be given to terms distinguishing between aggressor and aggressed—a point replied to in the American report, which stated that an aggressor nation is obviously one which, committed to a scheme for peaceful settlement, refuses to take it.

F. H. LaGuardia, member of the American House of Representatives from New York, held that as the governments of the world have agreed to the Kellogg-Briand pact to renounce war, the Parliaments of the world should give force to this by curtailing the weapons of war. He said that success of disarmament treaties should be measured not by the amount of tonnage permitted, but by the amount prohibited.

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NEW YORK—Landreth Production Company has sold a half-interest in its Hobbs Pool, New Mexico, properties to Warner-Quinlan subsidiary, Texas Unity Oil Company, for $1,250,000, half to be paid in cash and half in oil.

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PLENTY OF GAS SEEMS ASSURED FOR THE FUTURE

New Distillation Method and Pipe Lines Prove Boon to Motorist

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Two conservation measures of importance to motorists and the nation at large are recorded by the Federal Oil Conservation Board and officials of the Bureau of Mines Between the two they have probably added decades to the life of a limited natural resource, guaranteed the permanence of the automobile as it is known today for years to come, and laid the path for tremendous developments in fuel economies in the private home.

The first development is the recently announced statement that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in connection with the German Dye Trust, had developed the processes of the chemist Friedrich Bergius for hydrogenation of crude oil to a point where gasoline can be extracted from oil practically weight for weight.

The conservation measure is the rapid extension of pipe lines carrying natural gas from the petroleum fields into the cities, on which the recent report of the Federal Oil Conservation Board comments. The escape of billions of cubic feet of gas to the air, hitherto considered an unavoidable waste, is now being overcome by long-distance pipe lines which take natural gas to the heart of cities, thereby giving petroleum producers a valuable by-product, steadying the price of gasoline, and holding the cost of fuel down to the city consumer.

It is estimated that the amount of natural gas blown into the air in California alone in the latter part of 1929 amounted to nearly 1,000,000,000 cubic feet a day, or more gas than was being used at that time in the entire State. Conservation of that gas would have been equivalent to free fuel for every home in the State. The present time shows more than 350,000,000 feet of gas escaping daily, in the Kettleman Hills area alone, according to the conservation board, lost because less than 20 per cent of the present flow can be marketed

"Gas with a value at the well of millions of dollars a year," the board states, "is being blown into the air, an invisible but actual leak."

Now, long-distance pipe lines are being thrown hastily across the country, and it is predicted that in five years 36 states, embracing three-fourths of the nation's population, will be served by natural gas lines to use this once waste product.

Regarding the association of the Standard Oil Company with 15 other companies for the control of the new cracking process for the conversion of crude oil to gasoline, A. C. Fieldner of the Bureau of Mines said that the development is of greater future than immediate interest. At present there is already an oversupply of gasoline.

Mr. Fieldner explained, however, that the nation may go from a gasoline feast to a famine, but with the new process in reserve there is a possibility of returning to a feast again.

"We can never hope to get gasoline any cheaper than we are getting it now," Mr. Fieldner added.

Portugal Thwarts Second Rebel Move

LISBON (AP)—The Portuguese dictatorship was victor July 18 over the second attempt to overthrow it within a fortnight. Leaders of the projected coup d'état were all arrested and in jail. All danger was said to have been removed.

A government communiqué said: "At 10 minutes past 7 Thursday evening the Government learned that enemies of the dictatorship were planning a coup d'état to overthrow it. Under its duty to preserve public order, which is essential to the work of national reconstruction, it has taken the necessary steps, arresting a number of soldiers and civilians involved in the plot.

"The police are in possession of evidence of the guilt of those arrested. The Government assures the public that the movement was started by a small minority. All garrisons remained faithful."

Apart from Col. Joas Almeida, who was arrested a fortnight ago in a pro-royalist plot, all those taken into custody have been of minor rank. The projected coup, it was said, was the planning of the Democratic group which ruled Portugal until 1926.

Less than two weeks ago, the Government announced that a revolutionary plot under the leadership of Col. Joas Almeida, Monarchist leader, had been thwarted.

Colonel Almeida and several civilians were arrested. Several Portuguese political groups, including the Democrats, who came to power in the 1926 revolution, were implicated.

Wets Are Warned of Women's Vote

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—Five hundred delegates to the interstate conference of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which opened here July 15, applauded a warning to the wet forces by Dr. Mary Harris Armor, of Georgia, that 12,000,000 women would unite to defeat Dwight W. Morrow if he ran for President under wet sponsorship.

Mrs. Armor, who is a leader of the prohibition forces in her State and figured prominently there in the campaign against the election of Alfred E. Smith on a wet platform in the 1928 presidential contest, declared that the temperance organization and its affiliated groups could muster this number to "keep the saloon out of the country."

The wet press, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform all came in for their share of denunciation by Mrs. Armor, who said that the "women of America will always vote against a wet because it is they who brought about and will keep prohibition."

"Don't heed the metropolitan press, my sister White Ribboners," she continued. "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and its affiliated organizations can muster 12,000,000 women and a goodly number of men to go to the polls and vote to keep the saloon out of this country. The international adversaries of prohibition are men like Mr. du Pont and a few other millionaires who want the poor man to drink liquor to pay for their taxes."

111,175 New Acres Planted to Trees

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Young forest trees were set out on 111,175 acres by principal agencies engaged in the work of reforestation in the United States last year, records of the United States Forest Service show.

Michigan, with 27,820 acres restored to tree growth, led the states last year in total acreage planted to forests. New York ranked second with 21,135; and Louisiana third with 10,583 acres. Other states which ranked high in forest-planting activities were Pennsylvania, Washington, Massachusetts, Ohio and California.

To the end of the calendar year 1929, the cumulative total of all forest planting in the United States of which the forest service has record was 1,653,308 acres. In cumulative acreage planted, Iowa led with 242,260 acres; Nebraska was second with 219,088 acres; Kansas third with 211,190 acres, and New York fourth with 183,369 acres.

ATLANTIC CITY POLICE WARNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Notice was served on members of the Atlantic City police department by Mayor Harry Bacharach on July 16 to either cooperate fully for unification of the department and elimination of politics from the ranks or face dismissal from the force. Inter-department bickerings, refusal of men assigned to one division of the force to work coördinately with those of another division, and participation of the police in political matters are included on the Mayor's list of police "don'ts."

Playgrounds Sweep Away Social and Commercial Barriers

Upper (Left)—Sketching From Life in an Art Class Conducted by the Detroit Recreation Commission. Right—Leaders in Rural Recreational Programs Getting "Pointers" at an Institute in St. Louis County, Missouri. Lower—Visitors and All-Year Residents in St. Petersburg, Fla., Become Skilled in Shuffleboard Technique on City's Municipal Courts (All Views by Courtesy Playground and Recreation Association of America).

Grown-Ups Throng Playfields and Put Curb on 'Spectatoritis'

Those Not Reached by Athletics Take Part in Music, Art and Dramatics—Greater Leisure Expanding Programs—Necessary Funds Voted Freely

This is the fifth of a series of six daily articles on "Playground and Recreational Developments."

By MABEL TRAVIS WOOD

Playground and Recreation Association of America.

At least one-half of the patrons of municipal play centers today are grown-ups. A movement that had its inception in the welfare of children, now caters to the spare time of employed boys and girls, of parents, even of grandparents who are renewing their youth on playing fields throughout the country.

Cities at first proceeded cautiously with this experiment of adult recreation. Grown-ups, with their fixed notions on the way in which they want to spend their hours off, might not react as children had done to public facilities and leadership for play. But the response has come overwhelmingly, not only in increasing adult attendance for park and playground activities, but in millions of dollars in bonds voted each year for new recreation areas to be used by men and women.

The 10,000,000 games of golf played on municipal courses last year bear testimony to only one of the ways in which recreation departments are helping adults to use their lengthening leisure. Clerks, truck drivers, housewives and stenographers were among the thousands who enjoyed frequent games at low fees on 299 city links.

The call of sport brings many more adults to community beaches, swimming pools, gymnasiums, and baseball diamonds. And cities have not stopped with provision for physical exercise. They are branching increasingly into fields of educational and cultural play, opening opportunities for participation in the arts that otherwise would be lacking in this age of passive amusements.

Staff of Play Leaders

Farsighted employers are checking the park and playground assets of cities, states William Butterworth, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Many industries now prefer to contribute toward community recreation activities rather than to sponsor the more narrow and paternalistic program of recreation within the plant. A number of cities, including Springfield, Ill., Los Angeles, Detroit, and Paterson, N. J., consider industrial recreation so important that they treat it as a separate unit with a staff of play leaders trained in this particular work.

At Knoxville, Tenn., mill workers who had not been reached by athletics and social recreation are enjoying drama programs. Each large plant there now has its own little theater group.

The rise of community amateur sports has been enlisting as active players thousands who formerly sat on the sidelines. Thus it is dealing a blow to what has been called "spectatoritis." In contrast to professional and college games, with their vast audiences watching the teams in action, one person played on the field in municipal league games last year to every 31 persons who stood on the sidelines.

The 1929 figures reported for nine principal athletic league sports under municipal auspices were: 1,230,003 players, 690,972 games and 38,364,745 spectators. The number of leagues, reported at 8620, showed a jump of more than 2000 over the previous year. Only leagues of three or more teams were counted, so undoubtedly thousands of additional players enjoyed the sports. Tennis was the most popular league game, followed by baseball, playground baseball, basketball, horseshoes, volley ball, soccer, football and bowling.

School Recreation Centers

The lights which beckon workers for evening recreation are not confined to flood-lighted tennis courts, swimming pools, and sports fields. Six hundred seventy-eight recreation buildings and 2341 indoor recreation centers are available. Many of these are school buildings which through evening use, yield the maximum return to taxpayers. Milwaukee's outstanding system of school recreation centers offers scores of ways to spend a pleasant and profitable evening. Social dancing, gymnastics, handicrafts, learning dressmaking or the theory of gas engines are a few.

Pasadena's community theater draws its casts from the entire city, enlisting the right person for the right part, from society matrons to the Italian proprietor of a fish market who gave one of the best performances of the year.

Detroit has a municipal sketch club, which provides amateur artists with an opportunity to know each other as well as to learn more about their hobby. Community orchestras, choruses and bands are enlisting hundreds of amateur musicians in many cities.

Significant experiments in community recreation for the foreign-born are being tried out in Cleveland, Omaha and several other cities. From the beaten path of dealing with adult immigrants as if they were children, now programs are leading the way to a new road of group activity and cooperation.

In the open country, too, the need for the organization and direction of social life has become apparent. More than 7000 volunteer play leaders for rural communities have been trained during the past year in institutes conducted by the National Recreation Association at the request of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Travel Miles to Attend

Some farmers drove as far as 70 miles each night to attend the classes. Rural teachers and ministers, leaders of grange and 4-H Club programs have been among those who have taken back to their villages a stock of games and folk dances, songs, practical information on staging plays and methods of leadership which they are eager to put into effect.

The truth of the adage, "Never too old to learn" was shown a few months ago at one of the association's four-day rural institutes in community drama. A woman of 75 took the part of a grandmother in a one-act play presented at the close of the program. She did it so skillfully that the director asked her, "You must have played a great deal before, haven't you?"

"This is the first time I've ever been on a stage in my life," she replied. "I've always thought I'd like to act, but never got a chance. Now I want to take this play all over the county, and play 'Grandma' wherever we go." She did, delighting her audiences, and finding for herself the artistic satisfaction that had nearly eluded her.

With the approach of the shorter working day, and with the coming to maturity of children trained in lifelong recreational interests at public play centers, the community will have a broadening responsibility for adult recreation covering the whole field of the wise use of leisure time.

BOMBAY MILLS TO CLOSE

BOMBAY (AP)—Due to accumulation of stock and depression in trade 14 more cotton mills will close down Aug. 1, throwing 40,000 workers out of jobs. The Currimbhoy group has decided to work a reduced number of looms.

WOLL ASSERTS POLICY ON REDS IS TOO LENIENT

Says That Soviets' Trade Is Form of Bribing National Conscience

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Extensive American business interests in the Russian Soviet Union have served to influence the United States Government to a lenient attitude toward Soviet agents, according to Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, testifying before the congressional committee investigating Communist activities here at its third public hearing on July 17.

Mr. Woll specified the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the Soviet trading agency in the United States whose officials will testify before the committee at a later hearing, as a channel of communication between Moscow and American Communists. Proof of political propaganda spread by these agents was in his possession, Mr. Woll declared.

"It is my hope that out of this inquiry will grow some proper authorization for adequate defensive action by our Government," Mr. Woll said. "There has been too much leniency; too little knowledge of the facts. I see no reason why we should deal with any particular gentleness with these gentlemen from Moscow. That they may spend part of their time making contracts by which money is paid to some of our corporations constitutes no justification for permitting them the hospitality of our free country. That is merely a form of bribing our national conscience."

The importance of definite federal opposition to the Communist movement here lay, he said, not so much in the specific situation as in the fact that "there is a Communist movement which will, if it can, destroy our free and democratic society and our free and democratic government." He declared "that those who deal with Russia for trade purposes are building up a frankenstein."

"We have the situation well in hand so far as the union and labor end of the problem are concerned," he said. "If we had not met them successfully, the situation would not have been as it is today."

Mr. Woll estimated that there were some 500,000 adherents or sympathizers of Communist ideas in the United States and asserted that the greatest menace from the movement now lay outside the labor movement among the intellectual classes, youths, unorganized labor and various racial groups. He refused to be specific about any phases of the Communist movement outside its relations to labor, holding that it was the Government's duty to uncover such facts.

Inspector John A. Lyons, head of the Federal Bureau of the Police Department, said that the Communists had worked "untold hardships to the workers themselves, particularly in the needle trades," and that they would have made considerable progress in New York industries had it not been for the "relentless fight" of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Lyons estimated that 85 per cent of the Communists here are Russians and declared that "if wholesale deportations were resorted to for one month, the bottom would drop out of the whole Communist movement in the United States."

DENMARK TO START SOBRIETY OFFICE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN — Four hundred members of the Scandinavian Good Templars attended the annual meeting held at Ronne in the Danish island of Bornholm.

Appreciation was expressed for the offer of the Danish Prime Minister to form a governmental sobriety department, and at a great temperance congress to be held at Odense, the birthplace of Hans Andersen shortly, additional support for the proposal is expected.

At a subsequent meeting it was urged that the Rigsdag should be approached with a demand for the gradual reduction of the percentage of alcohol in alcoholic drinks, so that within a few years intoxicating liquors will be entirely abolished. The whole nation ought to be prevailed upon to support this movement, it was declared, and it was for the Good Templars to bring about the necessary enlightenment by carrying out the requisite propaganda.

FOREIGN TRADE CUT SHOWS WIDE FIELD AFFECTED

Exports and Imports Both Fall Off in May, Washington Reports

WASHINGTON (AP) — May exports of the United States were indicated July 14 by the Department of Commerce to have declined more to North American countries than to any other part of the globe.

The drop in import trade for May was most serious in shipments from Asia, which amounted to $50,000,000 less than imports from there in May, 1929. This was due largely to the price fluctuation of a single commodity, crude rubber, which is one of the great items supplied the United States from abroad.

Exports and imports for May as compared with those of the same month last year follow:

Exports	May, 1930	May, 1929
Europe	$135,508,288	$146,183,666
North America	101,605,841	132,896,511
South America	29,852,989	35,852,011
Asia	35,503,472	44,613,938
Oceania	9,246,022	16,925,853
Africa	7,875,204	8,541,166
Imports		
Europe	$84,136,947	$113,790,754
North America	81,138,509	92,363,425
South America	39,179,645	53,628,471
Asia	70,459,290	124,410,325
Oceania	4,118,050	5,648,684
Africa	5,611,484	10,307,606

Canada, which is tending to become the best single customer of the United States, received exports from this country during the month to the value of $69,559,025, against $97,904,978 last May; imports from Canada for the same period were $37,357,987, against $44,330,153.

Exports to Great Britain were $47,001,968, against $54,430,924, and imports from Great Britain $21,353,376, against $29,762,229.

Exports to France were $15,109,543, against $13,248,343. Imports from France were $10,302,026, against $13,953,724.

Exports to Germany were $17,225,765 against $24,085,806 and imports from Germany $13,045,781 against $20,626,869.

One of the most remarkable changes in the trade figures affecting a single nation was that shown as to imports from Japan, which in May amounted to but $13,874,428, or nearly $20,000,000 less than the total of Japanese shipments to the United States in the same month last year.

Here also the market fortune of a single commodity—raw silk—contributed the principal cause of the extraordinary fluctuation. Silk prices have touched points that are classed as new lows in commercial history during recent months.

ARGENTINA GREETS CHINA

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The Chinese Government is ready to establish diplomatic and consular relations with Argentina, the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in Santiago, Chile, informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by letter July 17.

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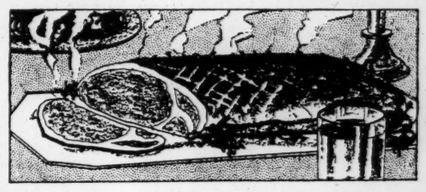

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BRITISH PLACE LEAGUE AHEAD OF BRIAND PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

the Briand proposal Hungary obviously hopes to make the discussions concerning a European union an opportunity for pleading the necessity of treaty revision.

The Belgian response is completely favorable and expresses the opinion that both an economic and political coödination can be attained in the interest of Europe as a whole.

The Portuguese note is likewise favorable and stresses the importance of refraining from weakening in any way the bonds between European states and their colonies overseas.

Albania likewise has responded favorably. It considers that economic agreements, once arrived at, will lead to political understandings.

British Support Purposes But Object to Methods of Pan-Europe Scheme

LONDON (AP)—The British Government, replying to France's invitation to collaborate in a European Federation of Nations, declared that because the project proposed "to set up new and independent international institutions" the British Government was not convinced it was "either necessary or desirable."

The probable new bodies, the reply set forth, "would in no way derive their authority from the Covenant of the League of Nations or from Part Thirteen of the Treaty of Versailles," and would in no way organically be connected with the League of Nations.

"Since the organs of the League already have begun work on virtually the entire problem of practical action which the memorandum put forward," the reply continued, "it is difficult to see how these new European institutions could operate without creating confusion and perhaps also a rivalry which, however little it might be intended or desired by the European governments, could hardly fail to diminish both the efficiency and the authority of the organs of the League."

The British reply was stated to be of preliminary and tentative character. A definite answer, it was said, would require "careful, prolonged consideration," which the Government felt duty-bound to undertake in consultation with the Dominions.

Softening somewhat the far-reaching objections to M. Briand's plan, the British Government is represented as understanding the federation as designed to promote closer co-operation between the nations of Europe, and to strengthen the safeguards against another European war.

With this aim, the document says, the Government is in fullest sympathy, and also with the French view that such coöperation can be obtained primarily in respect to economic relations.

The note ends with an expression of belief that the purpose of the French Government can be attained effectively within the framework of the League of Nations, and the hope that the French Government will think it desirable that the memorandum be placed on the agenda of the next Assembly of the League.

Economic Co-operation Put First in Hungarian Reply

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The Hungarian Government's reply to Aristide Briand's pan-European memorandum expressed agreement with the scheme and considers it to be a means whereby the League of Nations can be used to secure the peaceful coöperation of European nations. At the same time it emphasizes that the fundamental of state sovereignty and absolute equality of all states must be maintained.

Though recognizing that the memorandum bears no relation to the question of revision of peace treaties, yet Hungary mentions this as a matter which must be considered before permanent peace is possible in Europe. Hungary also wishes to raise the problem of minorities which it declares will become a serious menace to peace if not taken in hand.

Hungary also desires that Turkey shall be included in the proposed federation since the two states are bound by ties of traditional friendship. One of the first steps to be taken, Hungary thinks, is the organization of Europe for economic coöperation so that economic questions can be settled in an economic way, without being subordinated to political considerations.

Jugoslavia Supports Plan

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—Enthusiastic approval is voiced in the Jugoslav Government's answer to the Briand memorandum on the proposed pan-European union. The reply declares the plan will serve as a basis for the rapprochement of nations and promises Jugoslavia's hearty collaboration with other members of the proposed union.

Sofia to Offer Provisos

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—Bulgaria's answer to Aristide Briand's note relating to the establishment of a European confederation will be given this week and will be favorable, Andrey Liaptcheff, the Premier, has announced. However, it will contain certain specific conditions and proposals and is expected to allude cautiously to revision of peace treaties in the interests of defeated nations.

Copeland Predicts Business Revival

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Increasing prosperity in business and industry in 1932 and President Hoover's reëlection were foreshadowed by Royal S. Copeland (R.), Senator from New York, in an address before the business stability conference of the garment trades here July 17. Delegates from eight of the leading garment-textile industries attended the conference.

Dr. Copeland, discussing the economic trend, advocted the six-hour day and five-day week and expressed disapproval of chain stores and branch banks. "When a chain store enters a city block, 10 other stores close up," he said. "In smaller cities and towns the chain store contributes nothing to the community. Chain stores are parasites. I think they undermine the foundations of the country."

"Branch banks hamper small merchants by withholding credit unless the collateral is 'fool proof,' he said, "while with the local bank a small merchant can get money on his character. I believe branch banks hamper small merchants in the big cities," he added. "If they spread to rural districts, credit will be only for the few at the top."

Speakers from the silk, woolen, coat and suit and dress groups expressed confidence that there would be gradual but steady improvement in their trades.

Mexico Co-operates in Study of Rivers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—In a report submitted to Congress, the relations between the United States and Mexico in the use of three boundary rivers for power, irrigation and other purposes have been outlined by the American Section of the International Water Commission.

At the same time, three members of the commission have resigned, their work completed, and Lawrence M. Lawson, American Commissioner, International Boundary Commission, has been named special commissioner to wind up the work on the International Water Commission.

This means that Mr. Lawson will be the sole American representative and will continue investigations, surveys and appropriate engineering work on the three rivers—Lower California, Rio Grande, and, with the concurrence of Mexico, will make a study of the Tia Juana River looking toward a treaty governing the use of its waters.

GRACE SALARY, MINUS BONUS, $12,000 A YEAR

YOUNGSTOWN, O. (AP)—Struggling throughout the day to get into evidence a reputed salary bonus of $1,600,000 for Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, attorneys for the Cyrus S. Eaton interests, contesting the merger of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company with Bethlehem, learned only that Mr. Grace receives a regular salary of $12,000 annually, plus a bonus now unknown to himself.

Mr. Grace was called to the stand shortly after the opening of Common Pleas Court July 17 as a "hostile" witness for the plaintiffs. Until late in the afternoon he sat with folded hands while counsel argued the propriety of discussing his salary. It was a contention of the Eaton interests that Mr. Grace received more salary and bonus than he earned and that concealment of the amount from stockholders of the Youngstown company before they ratified the merger on April 8 this year constituted fraud.

MUSEUM TO TRACE MACHINERY GROWTH

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The Museum of the Peaceful Arts, which will open at its new quarters, 220 East Forty-second Street, on Sept. 12, will trace the development of the machine age in this country from colonial days to the extensive mechanization of the last decade, according to announcement by Prof. Charles R. Richards, vice-president, on July 13.

Still models and actual-sized tools, machines and processes, motion pictures, photographs, graphical and statistical material will be used to illustrate vividly the industrial history of the United States during the last century and a half, he said. Also, marked advances in metallurgy will be demonstrated as well as the machinery made out of the metals and the products of the machines.

PRIEST GUILTY IN LIQUOR CASE

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rev. John Petrykanyn, pastor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Catholic Church, Youngstown, O., pleaded guilty in Federal Court July 14 to an indictment charging conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws.

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Italian Soldiers Slowly Push Into Libyan Outposts Claimed From France as War Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

Italian Government was not in a position to give and the question, according to Italian views, was left open.

France Makes Cession

As a result of further negotiations between Count Bonin-Longare, Italian Ambassador in Paris, and M. Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, an agreement was arrived at on Sept. 12, 1919, for the rectification of the western frontier of Libya. France abandoned to Italy the oases of El-Barkat and of Fehout, as well as the caravan route which connects Ghadames and Ghat and which allowed Italian caravans to ply between the two points without the necessity of making a slight detour. In this agreement, too, France adjusted two controversial points with regard to the status of Italians in Tunisia. But while by these concessions France considers not only to have fulfilled her pledges under the Pact of London, but also to have completely and definitely determined the African situation of Italy, as far as she is concerned, Italy regards the Bonin-Pichon agreement only as a "partial and limited application" of Article 13 of the Pact of London.

Speaking before the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Sept. 27, 1919, Senator Tittoni declared: "The question of Tibesti and Borcu or other compensation in lieu of these regions remains open and will form the object of further negotiations." Signor Mussolini himself, speaking on the same subject in the Italian Parliament in 1923, stated that the Bonin-Pichon agreement, "did not constitute the definitive solution of the question resulting from the application of Article 13 of the Pact of London, and that all the rights to real and proper colonial compensations attributed to Italy by that article remain unaltered and may form the object of future examination by the French and Italian Governments." This Italian official view is supported by the preamble of the notes exchanged between M. Pichon and Count Bonin-Longare, in which specific mention is made of "other points" reserved "for future examination."

Rights From Turkey

Italy bases her request for the cession of Tibesti and Borcu not only on the Pact of London but also on the rights deriving from the Treaty of Lausanne of 1912, by which Turkey renounced her sovereign rights on Libya in favor of Italy. A little retrospective history is here necessary to understand the motives for which France refuses to recognize Italy's claim of sovereignty over the territories in question.

On March 21, 1899, France and Great Britain signed a declaration indicating their respective "spheres of influence" in Central Africa. In the French zone were included Tibesti, Borcu and Ennedi. Turkey protested against this declaration asserting that it was an arbitrary violation of the rights of the Ottoman Empire, and Italy supported Turkey's protest. In the meantime, however, France began the military occupation of this territory, and on April 21, 1900, French troops reached the shores of Lake Tchad.

Italy, who aimed at the acquisition of Libya, had commenced preparing the ground diplomatically in order to make sure that the other powers would not oppose her in an eventual occupation of Libya. The negotiations which took place between Italy and France between 1900 and 1902 resulted in the exchange of two sets of secret notes on this subject. The most important for the present study is the note dated Nov. 1, 1902, addressed by Signor Prinetti, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to M. Barrère, French Ambassador in Rome, in which Italy recognized as the frontier of Tripolitania the demarcation line traced on the map annexed to the Anglo-French declaration of 1899. Italy thus bound herself, in the event of her coming into possession of the Turkish vilayet of Tripoli, not to advance any claims on the territories situated south of that line. The exchange of notes between Prinetti and Barrère seemed to have the object of definitely putting an end to the Franco-Italian controversies concerning the colonial expansion of the two states to the south of Libya.

Dangerous Admission

An Italian colonial expert, Cesare Salvati, in his book entitled "Italy and France in Eastern Sahara" expresses himself as follows on this question: "By accepting the limits assigned by France to the villayet of Tripoli and to its hinterland, with the map annexed to the declaration of 1899, the Italian Minister added his own consent to that previously given by Great Britain with regard to a purely arbitrary delimitation contrary to the traditional Ottoman rights in that region, thus antecedently depriving the future Italian occupation of Tripoli of the two most important sectors of the frontier zones. Moreover, as a result of such recognition by Signor Prinetti, Italy formally renounced all her rights which she would one day have inherited from Turkey, and which the latter, during the entire period of her domination in Tripoli, had always asserted and effectively exercised, over all the zones situated south of the line Ghat-Tummo, as far as the shores of Lake Tchad."

When the Italo-Turkish war was over in 1912, the Turkish troops were withdrawn from Libya and replaced by Italian forces. France occupied Borcu in 1910-12 and Tibesti in 1915-17, and from that time consolidated her position in those regions.

Italian writers on colonial matters still maintain the view according to which Italy, as successor of Turkey in Libya, has inherited all the rights held by the Sublime Porte on the Libyan hinterland extending as far as Lake Tchad, or at least on those territories over which Turkey had acquired positive rights by virtue of occupation. Before Italy's annexation of Libya, Turkey maintained regular troops in Borcu, Tibesti and Ennedi. The Italians add that in 1902 they had not recognized an already well-defined frontier line, but merely the confines of the French sphere of influence, and that, in any case, the whole question was placed under an entirely new light by the colonial compensations which France ought to have given Italy in Africa, in accordance with the Pact of London. To this thesis the French reply that as long ago as 1902 Italy had recognized the frontier of Libya, and that therefore the question must be regarded as definitely settled.

Italians Advance

The question is not simply academic in character because, after the occupation of the Fezzan and of the oasis of Ghat in the early months of this year, the Italian troops are very close to the territory in dispute and the possibility of a new Fashoda is not entirely to be excluded.

According to the Italian press, Italy demands Lake Tchad as a maximum, but would also be satisfied with Tibesti and Borcu as a minimum. The importance of these regions lies in the fact that they are crossed by caravan routes which place the interior in communication with the Mediterranean coast. Moreover, they would be of the greatest utility to Italy from a strategic and administrative standpoint. It is maintained that Italy will only be able to hold the Fezzan in subjection on condition that she possesses also the oases of Tibesti and Borcu, and the occupation of the Fezzan is essential for the undisturbed occupation and agricultural development of northern Tripolitania. The low countries around Lake Tchad are one of the regions of the desert more capable of being reclaimed, and the mountains of Tibesti contain the richest copper mines in Africa, even richer, according to some explorers, than the famous Katanga mines in the Congo. At the same time it cannot be doubted that, although the construction of the proposed trans-Saharan railway will probably decrease the commercial importance of Lake Tchad, its cession to Italy would be greatly prejudicial to the unity of the French Empire in Africa.

France Called Ungenerous

In this question Italy feels she should be entitled to more sympathy and greater consideration on the part of France. If it is true that Signor Prinetti had made an awkward political error in recognizing in advance the frontier of Tripolitania (an error not dissimilar from that committed by M. Briand in 1922 in admitting at Washington Italy's right to naval parity with France), it is also true that the situation has been changed by the Pact of London of 1915, which gave Italy the right to demand colonial compensations from France. Nor can it be fairly said that France has shown herself animated by a spirit of generosity toward Italy in this matter. In the distribution of Germany's colonial empire France received, between colonies and mandates, territories of the extent of 770,000 square kilometers with nearly 4,000,000 inhabitants. Great Britain has applied the Pact of London with greater generosity toward Italy, handing over to her Jubaland, a region of 90,000 square kilometers and of great economic importance. The rectification of the western frontier of Libya made in 1919 can hardly be called a generous settlement or even an "equitable compensation."

The Italian claim to Djibouti and the French railway in Abyssinia may now be considered to have lapsed. The attention paid by Italy to the development of the port of Assab, the plan to build a motor road between Assab and Dessie, and in general the Italo-Abyssinian agreements of 1923 seem to indicate that Italy is seeking to arrive at her ends in Abyssinia by other means.

HIGHER STANDARDS FOR TEACHERS IS GOAL OF SURVEY

(Continued from Page 1)

advisory committee of 35 or 40, on the personnel of which the board of consultants is now at work.

All Types Represented

On this advisory group will be represented all types of educators, from kindergarten to college leaders from both general and vocational schools. A large part of the members, according to Dr. Cooper, will represent the National Education Association, as the organized body of teachers of the country.

Tracing the movement for such a survey as is now getting under way, Dr. Cooper recalled that in 1915 at Oakland, Calif., a section of the N. E. A., that later became the American Association of Teachers Colleges, appointed a committee to attempt to get someone to institute a comprehensive survey of teacher training, pinning its hopes on a grant from some educational foundation. Only two men are now in actual service who were on the original committee, D. B. Waldo, president of the Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich., a member of the present board of consultants, and Dr. Livingston C. Lord, of the Eastern Illinois State Teachers College.

From time to time since 1915 there have been moves on foot to make surveys in some states. At the meeting of the Department of Superintendents of the N. E. A., at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1929, the question was first raised of asking the office of education to undertake the study. The idea was approved by the four associations which appointed committees and presented the petition to Dr. Cooper. Through the efforts of Dr. Cooper, Congress inserted in the Department of the Interior appropriation bill an authorization of $50,000 for the immediate use for a survey and authorization for it to continue for a period not in excess of three years at a total cost of not over $200,000.

HISTORIC MARKERS OF VIRGINIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Eighteen new historic markers are to be erected in the Fredericksburg, Va., section, according to M. F. Pleasants, field assistant to Dr. H. J. Eckenrode, historian of the State Conservation and Development Commission, who was in Fredericksburg doing preparatory work in connection with the erection of the markers. Mr. Pleasants stated that the conservation commission had already erected about 1000 markers in Virginia.

STRONG ACTION PLANNED BY PACT PARTY IN SENATE

(Continued from Page 1)

would hold the chamber in session for the rest of the day.

During the afternoon many senators protested to Mr. Reed and James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, that they had made arrangements for the night and urged that the opposition should be given until the following day, when Mr. Moses would return to the capital to make its final decision.

In response to these urgings, the leaders called off the July 17 night session and permitted the chamber to adjourn as usual at 5 p. m. In doing so, however, Mr. Reed announced that unless the opposition by noon on July 18, agreed to a unanimous consent agreement fixing a time to vote on the treaty he would call for the rigorous night session schedule.

Four More Reservations

To the four reservations already projected the opposition offered four others; three from Mr. McKellar making a total of five so far from him, and one from Mr. Johnson. The latter's reservation affects Article 18 of the treaty and would give the United States authority to complete the last three of the eighteen 10,000-ton cruisers allotted under the treaty at any time within the life of the pact. Under the terms of the agreement only 15 cruisers can be completed by 1935 and the others within a year later.

Mr. McKellar's latest three reservations are as follows:

1. Providing that the United States ratifies the naval pact on condition that none of its signatories "will violate the terms of the Kellogg pact, and in the event that any one of them does violate said pact, it is understood and agreed that this treaty will ipso facto become null and void."

The second McKellar reservation, based on the same premise as the first provides that in the event any of the signatories of the London treaty should violate the Kellogg pact "by going to war with an independent nation, it is mutually understood and agreed that the said nation shall pay as liquidation damages in equal proportions to the other signatories not going to war the sum of $1,000,000,000."

The third McKellar reservation provides that in view of the convertibility of subsidized merchant ships into auxiliary cruisers mounting guns exceeding three inches in caliber the Senate ratifies the London treaty on condition that any of the signatories going to war will limit itself to the following number of such converted merchant men: Great Britain 30, United States 30, France 20, Italy 20, Japan 20.

To controvert claims of treaty opponents that the pact is being "jammed" through the Senate without due consideration, the State Department in response to inquiries compiled a comparison of the time occupied for consent to ratification of the Washington Disarmament Conference agreement and the London treaty. The former pact was disposed of in 52 days between date of signature and consent to ratify by the Senate, while already 86 days have passed since the London treaty was signed.

The London treaty, according to the State Department, was before the Foreign Relations Committee for 53 days, while the Washington treaty was before the Foreign Relations Committee only 17 days. To date this treaty has been debated before the Senate through 49½ hours of session. The Washington Naval Treaty was debated for only eight hours of session.

MOTON HAITI BOARD TO PREPARE REPORT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Back from Haiti, the five members of the Moton commission have separated to their homes to complete respective chapters of the report on educational conditions in the republic. They will assemble in Washington, July 26, to complete the work.

Members of the commission are Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; Prof. Leo M. Favrot, field secretary of the General Education Board; Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State Industrial College, and W. T. B. Williams, dean of the College, Tuskegee Institute.

Scottish Clerical Rights Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Discussion took place in the general assembly on the status of a minister who had resigned his charge to become a candidate for Parliament. This arose out of the petition of the Rev. John E. Hamilton that his status as a minister should be restored.

In 1929 Mr. Hamilton was invited to stand for Parliament in the Labor interest, and the presbytery accepted his resignation. During the election his notice was drawn to the provisions of an act of George III whereby it is enacted that "no person having been ordained to the office of priest or deacon or being a minister of the Church of Scotland is or shall be capable of being elected to serve in Parliament as a member of the House of Commons." Mr. Hamilton accordingly tendered to the presbytery demission of his status as minister. He was not elected and this application to the Assembly for restoration of status was granted by a large majority.

It was brought out in the debate that the United Free Church had never discriminated against ministers who took up a parliamentary career and it was held that the Church of Scotland would be doing a wrong in supporting such an obsolete law.

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BRITISH DOLE HAS PRESERVED LABOR MORALE

Authority Denies Charge of Demoralization—Claims Aid Indispensable

This is the second of two articles discussing the difficult question of British unemployment in an authoritative and objective manner.

By G. GRANT MACKENZIE

Acting Secretary, British Labor Party, Research Dept.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Apart from a small amount of private charity, the maintenance of the British unemployed falls on a national scheme of compulsory unemployment insurance, supplemented by a system of poor relief known as the Poor Law.

Compulsory insurance first came into force in 1912, applying to seven industries with about 2,500,000 workers. Amending Acts of Parliament subsequently brought in the majority of workers, and by January, 1930, there were over 11,890,000 men and women compulsorily insured. These include all manual workers, and all nonmanual workers earning not more than £250 a year, between the ages of 16 and 65, excepting, chiefly, persons employed in agriculture and domestic service and certain employees of public authorities and public utility undertakings who come under some equivalent scheme in their particular industry.

Dole Is 17s. Weekly

Insurance is administered by the Ministry of Labor through a national system of local employment exchanges. Contributions are paid jointly by the worker, the employer, and the State, the weekly contribution for men 21 and over, for example, being worker 7d.. employer 8d., State 7½d. Benefit, which for an adult man is 17s. per week with 9s. for an adult dependent and 2s. for a dependent child, is paid by the employment exchange to unemployed insured persons who report there and satisfy the necessary conditions. In some cases benefit is paid through trade unions which supplement insurance benefit from their own funds.

As the scheme is one of insurance, a claimant for benefit must satisfy certain conditions, the first of which is that he must have paid eight contributions within the previous two any time. These alternatives are a transitional substitute for a condition that 30 contributions must have been paid in the previous two years. Other conditions include that the claimant is genuinely unemployed, that he is capable of work, and that, if so required, he is attending an approved course of instruction. A claimant is disqualified in certain cases of trade disputes, or where he voluntarily leaves his employment or loses it through misconduct, or where he refuses to accept or apply for an employment notified to him, or where he refuses to carry out written instructions from the employment exchange given with a view to assisting him to find suitable work.

Increased Sums Paid

It may be mentioned that by a recent act the conditions for receipt of benefit have been somewhat relaxed because of the large amount of unemployment and the desirability of providing insurance benefit rather than the poor relief described later. In the financial year 1928-1929 the total contributions were £43,300,000 and the total benefit paid £46,766,000. The state is now making an additional contribution of £10,500,000 in 1930-1931, while the unemployment fund has incurred over the last few years a temporary debt of about £40,000,00, which will be subsequently cleared off from contributions in more normal times. At the end of March, 1930, benefit was being paid to over 1,400,000 persons.

The poor law system is of a different character. It is administered by the local government authorities and paid for wholly out of the local rates, as distinct from contributions or national taxation. It provides relief for the destitute, either by placing them in a poor law institution, or by giving relief in money and kind to persons living at home, able-bodied persons in either case often being required to do test work or to undergo some form of training.

Unemployed workers not eligible for insurance benefit have frequently to seek poor relief, while in numbers of areas it is customary to supplement insurance benefit with poor relief. Each case is considered on its merits, but local practice varies greatly. To able-bodied unemployed applicants outdoor relief is usually given, and there is a general tendency for this relief to approximate the rates of insurance benefit. In England and Wales in November, 1929, 54,000 insured persons, with 145,000 dependents, and 148,000 other regularly employed persons and their dependents were in receipt of outdoor relief.

Dole Not Demoralizing

Such is the provision for the unemployed in Great Britain. It cannot be said that the rates of insurance benefit and poor relief are excessive, although there is occasional vague talk about the so-called "demoralizing" influence of the "dole." The truth of the matter has been plainly expressed by a group of well-known non-Socialist economists and business men who made a careful investigation some time ago:

"Of unwillingness to work where work is offered, of a preference of doles to honest earnings, there is little evidence. The crude idea that the relief is the demoralizing influence in unemployment receives no support from our inquiry. What is demoralizing in unemployment—the enforced idleness, the loss of occupation and the denial of the opportunity of useful work—is having its influence, and these effects the self-respecting worker resents and fears. . . . Up to the present the greater provision of relief has acted rather as a support to self-respect and a safeguard against demoralization. Maintenance without employment may be demoralizing, but unemployment without maintenance is much more certain in its demoralizing effect."

A Government committee has also examined the effects of relief and came to the following conclusion regarding the number of fraudulent insurance claims:

"These figures are, we think, almost negligible when contrasted with the total number of claims to benefit."

It is beyond doubt that unemployment insurance has been a social godsend in these last few years, and that it has been a vital factor in maintaining both physical well-being and self-respect, and the industrial capacity that goes with them.

Ruling Halts Move Against Unfair 'Ads'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A decision by the Circuit Court of Appeals leaves the Federal Trade Commission stripped of most of its power to interfere with false and misleading advertising, and raises the question of forming some new federal agency to handle the important activity which the commission had undertaken. The opinion was written by Judge Arthur C. Denison of the Sixth Circuit and concurred in by Judge Xenophon Hicks, and by Judge Cochrane of the District Court.

According to the court the efforts of the commission to strike at fraudulent advertising through its power to prevent unfair competition exceed its authority. The commission had issued an order requiring a Detroit patent medicine company to cease making certain claims regarding an "anti-fat" remedy. The court sets the order aside.

It was through the instrumentality of the commission that advertisements urging the use of cigarettes instead of candy were recently modified or removed. The commission has had a large measure of success in clearing the newspaper and magazine field of misrepresentations in advertising. Judge Denison, however, found that the commission was set up to aid the Government enforce its anti-trust policy and states that jurisdiction does not go beyond that limit. He found that instead of taking this restricted view, the commission had issued desist orders "in any case where it concludes that sales methods may mislead a substantial part of the purchasing public."

BRITISH ELECTORAL REFORM POSTPONED

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—All parties on the committee on electoral reform set up here last December under the charmanship of Lord Ullswater, to consider the demand made by the Liberals for the introduction of some form of improved representation for minorities, are now agreed that it is useless to proceed further with its meetings owing to divergence of views among its members.

This breakdown has been long expected as the Labor Party's National Executive has pronounced against the proportional representation system which was the Liberals' proposal and there is no unanimity on the schemes subsequently discussed for abolishing plural voting, the use of motorcars on polling days, and university constituencies.

20 AIR CONCERNS' ASSETS TOTAL $291,000,000

Capacity of Plants Operated Exceeded Demand for Aircraft

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An analysis and comparison of financial data on 20 prominent aviation corporations in the United States, presented by Air Investors, Inc., will be published in a supplement to the July issue of the Sportsman Pilot. The companies include four air transport organizations, 11 manufacturers of aircraft and accessories, and five large holding companies.

"Considering these 20 companies as a group," the article states, "but eliminating duplications caused by the fact that two manufacturing companies included in the tabulation were owned by one of the holding companies also included, several interesting facts can be derived.

"Eliminating the Bendix Aviation Corporation because the larger part of its earnings are derived from the automobile industry, the combined net earnings of these companies in 1929 amounted to approximately $7,500,000. Of this total, United Aircraft and Transport Corporation accounts for $3,300,000; so that the combined net earnings of the other 18 companies consisted of a deficit of about $800,000. In this connection it should be noted that substantial profits were derived by several companies from sales of securities, interest on call loans at high rates, and similar sources which are not of an operating nature.

"From their balance sheets, the combined total asests of the 20 companies as of Dec. 31, 1929, amounted to approximately $291,000,000. Tangible assets were equal to $249,000,000, or 85 per cent of total assets. Current assets, including inventory, amounted to $136,500,000, or 47 per cent of total assets. Net working capital, comprising current assets including inventory, after the deduction of current liabilities, amounted to $115,000,000.

"The rate of turn-over, indicated by a comparison of gross sales with net tangible assets for the manufacturing and holding companies in the tabulation, is generally low. In two instances gross sales aggregated slightly more than twice net tangible assets. In all other cases gross sales were considerably less than net tangible assets. This is partly because much money invested in aviation enterprises in 1929 was still in liquid form at the end of the year, rather than invested in manufacturing facilities. In addition, the plants in operation had a capacity in excess of the demand for aircraft," the article concludes.

AGRARIAN COMPACT SOUGHT BY POLAND

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—The Polish Minister, Wazlaw Babinski, has submitted to the Jugoslav Government a proposition to form a European association of agrarian countries. The proposal seeks a balance between agrarian and industrial countries as a remedy for the present economic crisis in agrarian countries and a defense for their common interests.

It is stated that Poland has made the same proposition to Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Rumania and Czechoslovakia. The intended association would have a secretariat near the League [illegible] at Geneva. The invitation is understood to have caused great satisfaction to the Jugoslav Government.

VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, WEST VIRGINIA GROW

WASHINGTON (AP)—The revised census figures July 18 give Virginia 2,418,875; increase 108,888 or 4.7 per cent; West Virginia (revised) 1,728,510, increase 264,809 or 18.1 per cent, and Maryland, 1,625,279, increase 175,618 or 12.1 per cent.

IRISH RAIL STRIKE BACKS BUS DRIVERS

LONDON (AP)—All suburban train service from Dublin, including lines between the city and Kingston, Dalkey and Bray, were suspended July 18 as the result of a strike of members of the National Railway Union in sympathy with omnibus drivers on strike for recognition of their right to belong to a trade union.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP)—The Irish Free State July 18 faced the possibility of a general railroad strike in sympathy with drivers of the Irish Omnibus Company, who have been out for the last two months.

The Post Office has been warned not to send outgoing mails by way of Dublin and Kingstown but to use the northern route.

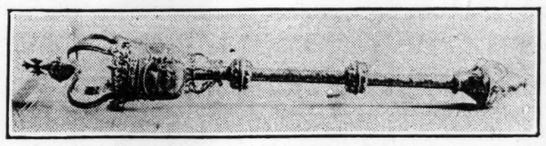
CONVICTED MEN SHOW VALUE TO COMMUNITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATTICA, N. Y.—Eighty-five inmates of Sing Sing, Dannemora and Auburn prisons have reasserted their constructive side in gardens, trees and landscaping on the site of the new state prison under construction here.

Guarded by only a handful of attendants, the men are demonstrating their value in wholesome surroundings. Making use of gifts from residents of Attica and Letchworth State Park officials, they have transformed a somber countryside into groves and gardens and laid out a baseball diamond and recreational field behind their barracks with the aid of prison officials.

British Mace a Symbol of Mercy and Gradual Dwindling of Violence



GOLDEN MACE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Continued from Page 1)

be put up for sale, the populations of British gaols having declined.

Now the mace, usually a sort of glorified staff of office, often encased in gold or silver and embellished with coats of arms and carried before dignitaries on ceremonial occasions, is in itself—although the fact has been largely lost sight of—a symbol of the slow growth of mercy and the gradual dwindling of violence.

Every day on the table of the House of Commons, in front of Mr. Speaker, there is laid the great glittering mace of Charles II. At one end is a knob, representing a bludgeon. At the other end is a crown with heraldic engraving. The history of the changed shape of a mace through the centuries is the story of the growing humanity of man. The knobs have grown smaller, its insignia of authority larger.

In the early days a mace was merely an instrument of defense and offense carried by soldiers or retainers or guards round about some high dignitary or sovereign, or other personage of consequence. It was made, frankly, for the purpose of hitting somebody. At the handle end, there were often inscriptions or engraved signs of authority.

The story of the mace is the story of the gradual diminishing of the knob end and the more than counterbalancing enlargement of the insignia end. Thus, the mace of the table of the House of Commons is a silent reminder of the establishment of authority in lieu of the resort to violence.

When the House of Commons goes into committee on the details of a bill, the mace is removed and placed under the table, and the Speaker leaves the chair. But when the great, broad purposes of the measure have again to come before the House, the mace, the sign of authority, is again placed on the table.

Thus, the light and smiling remark of the member of the American Newspaper Fellowship at that London luncheon party the other day hao in it a wealth of significance which did not appear on the surface at the time.

It is true that the mace in the House of Commons is the same one that was placed there on the restoration of the monarchy (after the execution of Charles I and the end of the rule of Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector) but this very fact is merely an illustration of the upward working of humanity through centuries, and the slow growth of the quality of mercy.

CHILEANS PREPARE FOR FRUIT BUSINESS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A centralized exporting and importing fruit company to meet the increased demand for Chilean fruit in the United States and Europe has been formed in Santiago with the sanction of the Chilean Government, according to news just received here from Santiago.

The new company will be known as the Compania Frutera Sud Americana and has a capitalization of 10,000,000 pesos ($1,200,000). Its president is Adolfo Ibanez, one-time Minister of Public Works.

Unfavorable Trade Balance in Denmark

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Notwithstanding a marked rise in quantity of Denmark's exports of agricultural produce during the first four months of the present year, there is an increasing deficit in the country's trade balance owing to the continuous fall in the quotations; first, for butter and eggs, and somewhat later for bacon.

The exports of these three commodities increased as follows, as compared with the corresponding four months of 1929: bacon from 79,000,000 kilograms to 87,000,000, butter from 50,000,000 to 52,000,000 kilograms and eggs from 9,500,000 to 11,000,000 scores.

The deficit on Denmark's trade balance for the first four months of the present year amounts to 63,000,000 kroner ($16,000,000) against 86,000,000 kroner ($22,000,000) for the whole of 1929.

745 Senate Roll Calls Needed to Pass Tariff

WASHINGTON (AP)—It required 745 roll call votes to dispose of controversies over the tariff while it was before the Senate.

The "yea and nay" record was compiled by C. A. Loeffler, secretary to the majority, and published July 17.

Lester E. Smith Co.

Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0326

Legs Spring Lamb	40c lb.
Forequarters Lamb	18c lb.
Fancy Large Fowl	38c lb.
Broiler Chickens	39c lb.
Boneless Sirloin Roast	60c lb.

Fresh Vegetables from Lexington Farms

Lux, large package	20c
Chivers' Marmalade	25c
Sliced Pinespple, large can	25c

Fresh Sword Fish—Mackerel—Halibut

Deliveries in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham

Men's "Yorke" Shirts at ½ price

$3.00 to $3.50 Shirts—$1.50
$2.50 Shirts—$1.25

Made from the finest quality shirtings, hand cut and expertly tailored. Neckband and collar attached style in white and colors. Factory irregulars but every shirt guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

McAuslan & Wakelin Co.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

The Delicious "Biscuit"

Now Americans no longer need import them

THE traditional English "biscuits" are tender little cakes, made of selected milk and eggs, clear, amber honey, a variety of carefully blended flours, and enriched with nature's most delicate flavors.

Now they are baked in America by Weston, in English ovens, according to the traditional recipes. *You buy them at your store for but a trifle more than you have been paying for ordinary "little cakes" or crackers, and for much less than you pay for imported biscuits.*

Weston's English Quality Biscuits are offered in an attractive red-and-blue package called A Selected Assortment . . . also in a smaller package containing only the particular kind you favor most. If you prefer, you may buy them in bulk. Weston Biscuit Corporation, Toronto, New York, Boston.

WESTON'S
ENGLISH QUALITY BISCUITS

GAS the better FUEL . . . assures continuous HOT WATER for every need

We of this modern age will put up with no delay . . . we demand the maximum in the least possible time . . . hot water has come to mean an abundant supply of piping hot water at every turn of the faucet. And only one fuel . . . Gas, the modern fuel, can make this demand possible at all times . . . at any moment of need . . . year round. Children can be kept spotlessly clean only with plenty of hot water . . . clothes begrimed in their daily contact with the dirty air about us must be washed with hot water . . . plenty of it. It is the greatest modern convenience for the home. Architects and plumbing experts specify Gas for water heating as the most practical fuel for the small single house or many-roomed mansion. Today in New England hundreds of thousands of homes enjoy this modern luxury. See the up-to-date gas water heaters on display in your own city or town. These new appliances are reasonably priced. A small payment and the balance on convenient terms will place a gas water heater in your home at once. Investigate them before the moment of need arrives.

THE GAS INDUSTRY OF NEW ENGLAND
OF WHICH YOUR OWN GAS COMPANY IS A PART

GAS THE better FUEL

Household Arts and Crafts

Aids That Make Cleaning Easy

IX—When the Bathroom Shines

By BERTHA STREETER

THE average bathroom is so small and is used by so many people that it requires, even more than some other rooms in the house, a "place for everything." Each article should be in such a logical position that it will be easier than not to keep everything in its place.

Are towels constantly on the floor because the smaller children cannot reach the racks? Then a rack placed at the right height for them, or a roller towel they can reach, will not only cut down the size of the laundry and the time the homemaker spends in caring for the bathroom, but will also help in promoting habits of neatness in the children. Is the soap continually slipping down into the wash bowl or the bath tub where it keeps the porcelain looking untidy and is wasted by running water besides? A soap rack there will solve the problem—not merely a soap dish but a receptacle best suited to the size of the soap most often used and in the position it should occupy in order to be convenient for all members of the household. Is the drinking glass being broken every once in a while because it is left on the lavatory? A rack for it costs only a few cents and will save time in cleaning glass from the floor. And an aluminum cup for the toddler, hung where he can help himself from the cold water bibb in the bathtub, will help greatly until he is tall enough to reach that used by the rest of the family.

One of the most difficult problems of the home is to get the children thoroughly to clean their hands so that most of the dirt will not be wiped off on the towels. A child's natural desire to see results for his labor may be employed to help keep the bathroom clean, for there are hand brushes today that are so unusual in shape and effectiveness as to prove a constant source of interest and experimentation by the little folk. Show them how well the brush cleans when it is properly used, then give them soap, plenty of water and time, and they will come out shining and clean, and leave the bowl and towel spotless, besides.

Diverse Brushes

Even with everything in its place, a bathroom needs daily care; and the amount of time required for this depends almost entirely upon what tools the homemaker has to work with. For the lavatory, seat and tub, there are long-handled, especially designed brushes that will accomplish in a moment what would require many minutes to do by hand. For each brush is curved to fit the bowl for which it is designed, is made of bristles stiff enough to remove the water line and to clean the receptacle thoroughly. Water is easily shaken out of these appliances, they will not drip when hung up, and they can be scalded as necessary to keep them perfectly clean. Their waterproof handles are also long enough to prevent stooping.

Bathtub and bowl brushes that have an open center seem to be most popular because they clean quickly around faucets. As the handle of most bathtub brushes is long enough to reach all parts of the tub with little effort, many women also find it useful for washing windows from the inside. Merely wet such a brush and scrub it lightly over the soiled places. For very stubborn spots on porcelain, sprinkle the brush with a little all-metal polish, or a polishing cream, and scrub lightly. Many women use scouring powder for this purpose, and then they wonder why their glossy new porcelains so soon lose their luster. Rinse the brush well and hang it up to dry, then flush the scrubbed places and, if liked, wipe the surface to avoid spots.

Polishes, Pastes and Powders

Lacking such a brush, either common baking soda or washing soda may be dissolved in the bath water to avoid the ring around the bathtub. The soda softens the water and, if enough is used, it prevents the formation of that hard scum so difficult to remove after the tub is dry. Some homemakers use a polish that cleans and protects the surface of vitreous enamel and procelain so that the sediment from hard water cannot stick.

A little of this same polish, added to water, will not only clean the tiling in the bathroom, but will leave a highly lustrous and protective coating that renders the tile resistant to those water and dust marks that make such a floor look unattractive.

Some experts prefer to use a chemically treated cloth on bathroom fixtures because it gives such a pleasing luster in return for a few well-applied twists and seesaws. Not only is it time-saving, but one can wipe the windows and mirror with the same cloth, leaving them shining and clean without bothering with water. Of course, there are times when one wants to rub up such fixtures with a regular polish, and there never was a time in the history of the world when there were so many excellent preparations for this purpose on the market, nor so many places about the average home to use them.

Toilet bowls are kept clean through the use of a powder, paste or liquid that, left in the water overnight, removes all discoloration below the water line. The use of the bowl brush next morning easily completes this part of the bathroom work. A closet auger is always good to have ready when the toilet, sink or lavoratory gets clogged up.

For the daily cleaning in the bathroom, a soft brush chemically treated to absorb dust is a great help, for with such a convenience it takes but a moment to brush off the curtains and shades and go around the window sills, sash and wainscot. The dust stays in the brush until it is shaken out.

Where Shall They Be Kept?

Another convenience that more than pays for itself is a self-drying bathroom or "spatter mop"—self-drying because it is of open construction and the yarn is so short that it dries without wringing; and called a "spatter mop" because it is useful for absorbing water splashed from the lavatory, tub or shower, and around foot tubs and baby's bath. Small and light, this device is just as useful for drying the bathtub, cleaning under and back of it, going over the inside of windows and even for dusting over the door and window casings. In the kitchen it is a convenience for mopping water, spilled milk and other liquids. It is also useful in cleaning stair steps and under radiators. Some of these mops are provided with a hook by means of which they may be hung over a ledge of the bathtub, radiator or tile bath. If one is unable to secure such a mop, one can make a very good substitute by trimming down an old yarn dust mop from which the oil has been washed out.

Where is one to keep all these conveniences in the average bathroom? It is a question, isn't it? Undoubtedly, bathrooms with a closet are on the way, for present-day methods of housekeeping demand a place for all these labor-savers. But this architectural innovation has not yet arrived. And in the meantime, some homemakers are having installed in the bathroom a ready-built cabinet of a size and style best suited to their needs and the space available.

[This is one of a series of 10 articles which will appear on successive Fridays.]

Peasants From Mezö-Kövesd, Decked Out In Their Sunday Best. The Man's Embroidered Apron, Shirt Sleeves and Cravat Are Specially Interesting.

Hungarian Embroideries a Treasure-Trove

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Budapest

OF LATE years there has been a very decided tendency in nearly every country in central Europe to apply original, nationally characteristic elements of ornamentation to the decoration of the home, to woman's apparel, and even to stage design. Hungarian peasant art is an unending source of original ornament. The ancient tradition of needlework among peasant women has produced the most varied techniques and a wealth of patterns that lend themselves to adaptation to almost every form of modern decoration.

This, at least, is maintained by Miss Gertrude Palotay, a young woman who has made it her business in life to collect, study and adapt the rich specimens of Hungarian peasant women's inventive art. After a thorough study of the history of arts and crafts, Miss Palotay found there was little scope to turn her knowledge to account in a practical way. She therefore specialized in the old techniques of peasant needlework, wandering about the villages in which great-grandmother's spinning wheel and lace bobbins are still held in honor. Carefully preserved treasures were brought out for her inspection, stitches and weaves that were a village tradition explained to her, and by chatting with the women with sympathy and understanding, Miss Palotay grew acquainted with many quaint sayings and customs.

Surprised by the Inventiveness

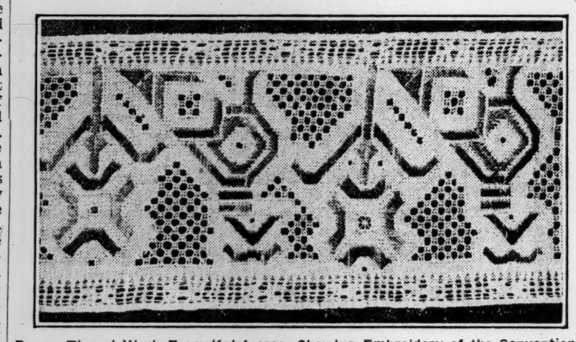
"Before I went among country folk," Miss Palotay says, "I had no idea of the imagination, the inventiveness, the wealth of form and color that is displayed in these simple country homes. There is more primitive, instinctive artistic expression in these simple pieces of needlework than in any specimens of present-day grand art."

Miss Palotay is an enthusiast. As she spreads out the contents of the cases of the Budapest Ethnographical Museum, which is her field of activity, her eyes shine with the joy of the woman who loves beautiful things.

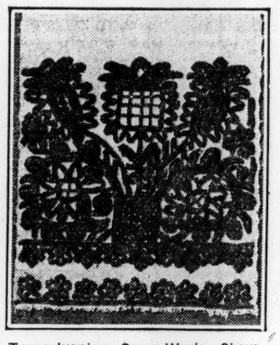
"See these simple weaves from Sárköz," she says, "what a variety of colors and designs in nothing but simple stripes! The peasants use them for towels and tablecloths, but they look well on the table or as curtains in any city living room, and they will launder and look fresh forever. These cross-stitch pillow cases come from Transylvania. The women in these villages have worked in cross-stitch for generations, and the result is these quaint and lovely animals, stags and birds, clovers and carnations and the whole range of decorative designs. Look at these aprons from Mezó-Kövesd! Have you ever seen anything so rich and brilliant in color? All the flowers from the little gardens are there—roses, tulips, acacias and cornflowers, with hearts and peacocks' feathers as a variation. It is all strongly ornamental, but the original, simpler forms can be recognized still.

"And what a wealth of open-work techniques! In the blouse sleeves from Kalotaszeg, you can follow the development of drawn-thread work to the most complicated forms of filet and bobbin lace. From Kalotaszeg in Transylvania comes also the original 'sewn work,' the thick stitching in red, blue, and black, similar in effect to braiding. In no other country can you see these beautiful sheepskin cloaks, worn by men and women alike, covered by gay embroideries of bright-colored flowers. These shirt sleeves from the south are embroidered in a way that almost reminds one of oriental carpet designs. We make beautiful bags of them, or gorgeous sofa cushions. The narrow stripes that decorate the men's shirt fronts look charming on the collars and cuffs of a woman's tailored suit. The interest that decorators, dressmakers and needlework shops are beginning to show in peasant work has made the old crafts revive, so there is no harm done if we search the villages for the ancient treasures."

Miss Palotay, while employed in identifying and classifying old embroideries at the Ethnographical Museum—a task for which she is preeminently qualified since she has a thorough knowledge of needlework techniques—makes a specialty of advising decorators and needlework shops on the application of peasant work. She frequently writes for magazines and women's papers on the subject of peasant art, often getting inquiries from abroad. Thus she has developed for herself a profession, gaining joy by her knowledge and experience, and opening for others new fields of profitable and beautiful work.



Drawn-Thread Work From Kalotaszeg, Showing Embroidery of the Conventional Bird Pattern.



Transylvanian Sewn-Work, Showing the Flower Pot Design Done in a Stitch That Gives an Effect of Braiding.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

"WELL, I suppose if it hadn't been so funny I might have wept, but the tears never could seem to get ahead of the laughs." It was a sweet-faced woman speaking on her golden wedding anniversary. The corners of her mouth seemed turned up in a perpetual smile, and happy lines radiated from shining eyes. She was telling of the early struggles of herself and her husband as together they built up a business which was then new to the business world: a business which today is a recognized and important service for housewives.

As the dear couple recounted their experiences there was evident, in every incident related, an underlying sincerity of purpose and stability of character. Upon being asked to name the one thing which had helped them more than any other in those early days of hard work and little money, they unhesitatingly agreed that the ability to "laugh it off" had always been their "safety valve."

We told them that the college girls whom we have quoted before in this column had defined a sense of humor as "being able to see absurdity in ridiculous situations before disgust colors one's reasoning; having an ever-ready shock absorber.'" Turning to her husband the woman said, "Isn't that a splendid definition?"

* * *

This man began his work, which covered some miles of territory, by walking and carrying his tools of trade over his shoulders. It took him more than a year to secure money and credit enough to buy a horse and wagon. He admits that there were stormy days, or times when business was not very brisk, and that those times were not "awfully funny." But he says that there never was a day when something did not occur which could be turned into a laugh when he reached home, and that his wife always reciprocated with some joke that had grown out of an incident which might have been turned into a gloomy affair.

Upon a foundation of honesty and friendliness, enlivened by many laughs, this couple have built a business the conducting of which now requires a fleet of 18 motortrucks and averages a financial return of $4000 weekly. As they sit in their modest home in the city where they have many lifelong friends, in their seashore cottage on summer evenings, or in their Florida bungalow in the winter, they smile together, a smile which has grown beautiful through long years of "laughing it off."

It is an unhappy matter to take one's self too seriously. To laugh at and with ourselves often clears our vision and eliminates the unimportant from our thinking.

* * *

When young girls who are just looking forward to an active career, and people who have been for fifty years busy in a workaday world agree upon the importance of acquiring a keen sense of humor, it takes on new and greater meaning for everyone.

Many a hasty word or thoughtless act will lose all significance if greeted with a loving smile or kindly laugh. There is a humorous side to almost every occurrence. Worth while things seem more worth while and petty things fade away behind the veil of forgetfulness when the way is brightened by laughter and joyousness.

Pillows in Series

A NOVEL set of cushions, specially adapted for outdoor use in summer, consists of four box pillows, so joined at one edge so that they may be used in several different ways. For instance, the four cushions laid flat form a most acceptable mattress, to be used either with or without an additional pillow for the head. Another arrangement is to have three of the cushions lie flat, forming a shorter mattress than before, with the fourth pillow propped against a tree as a headrest. Still another combination is to raise the two center pillows to form a doubleback, two end cushions on each side serving as seats. This arrangement makes it possible for two persons to sit back-to-back, or, by sitting side-by-side, each has a separate cushion as well as a resting place against the two raised cushions that previously formed the back.

Such a series of cushions can be a gay beach accessory in bright oil-cloth coverings and supplied with a strap of the same material holding the folded cushions together, shawl-strap fashion, with a handle for easy carrying. The only requirement is that the pillows be of the flat, mattress type, rather than soft and crushable. A set of these cushions was recently made with a covering of India print handkerchiefs on one side and a waterproofed fabric on the other, conveniently designed to serve either in one's living room or the bathing beach.

Al Fresco Covers for Food

FOR outdoor serving of refreshments an ornamental sandwich or cake cover is a practical accessory to the usual table furnishings. One of these is easily made, taking as a foundation one of the commonplace tin and wire covers to be purchased for 10 cents. The preliminary treatment is to paint the wire dome inside and out with two coats of metal paint, gold or silver usually giving the best results. If any particular color scheme is to be carried out, enamel paint of the preferred tint can be used.

The tin rim at the lower edge is then decorated by sewing raffia back and forth in closely-laid strands until the tin is completely concealed. This rim should be of the color harmonizing best with the pattern of the china service used for such informal occasions. The ring at the top of the wire dome should be wound closely with similar raffia. A floral spray, with leaves, is then worked through the meshes of the wire, with strands of raffia. Large flowers like lilies or roses are best choice, with distinctive leaves and buds worked in a sketchy way. Lazy-daisy stitch is appropriate for the flowers and plain outline stitch for the stems and leaves.

A particularly satisfactory design is one of large roses in shades of red and pink with centers showing a tuft of yellow and brown. These centers are made by winding strands of these two colors over a card cut about three-fourths of an inch wide. These strands are slipped off from the card without cutting, and, after doubling them flat, they are sewed firmly to a rose center. The loops thus formed are then clipped and the ends pressed together, forming a little cluster. This makes a most realistic flower center, especially when the loose ends are clipped very short. The rim and ring of such a cover should be wound in foliage-green.

A set of these covers may include a long, oval one for a platter of cold meat or salad; a medium-sized one for protecting the contents of a sandwich plate; and a small size to cover over cakes. Where summer meals are served on a porch or terrace, it is a pretty fancy to have the decoration of these food covers match whatever furnishings are in evidence, such as gay-colored pillows, hammocks and the like, as well as the design of the china used.

This work requires little skill and practically no expense, so that the summer hostess who enjoys novelties for her outdoor table should not fail to make at least one of these useful and ornamental food covers.

Mint for Remembrance

The smell of mint brings back to me
A kitchen with its homely clatter,
The whitest table one could see,
A chopping-knife, and wooden platter;
And somebody who lightly laid
The herb in heaps and started chopping;
Rap-rap-a-rap! the busy blade
Went through the mint-sheaf, hardly stopping.

Though I should journey far and see
Wide fields to forage and grow rich in,
The smell of mint will ever be
A memory of that old kitchen;
So dear they were, those distant days,
They call me back again, a vagrant
From simple joys and country ways
With poignant whiff most sweet and fragrant.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

Menus and Recipes for Camp

MENU I

Breakfast

Oatmeal Porridge with Maple Sugar and Milk
Bacon Toast (for first morning)
Postum

Lunch

Macaroni and Cheese
Jam and Bread
Postum

Dinner

Bacon and Fish Boiled Rice
Dried Apricots
Postum

MENU II

Breakfast

Dried Prunes and Apricots
Oatmeal Porridge Maple Sugar and Milk
Bacon
Postum

Lunch

Pancakes Jam or Maple Sugar
Nuts Raisins
Postum

Dinner

Pea Soup
Bacon and Fish Macaroni and Tomato
Postum

MENU III

Breakfast

Stewed Prunes
Porridge Maple Sugar and Milk
Bacon
Postum

Lunch

Lima Beans
Bread and Jam
Postum

Dinner

Cream of Tomato Soup
Fish Boiled Rice
Postum

And here are the essential recipes and methods:

RECIPES

Dried Prunes and Apricots

Thirty prunes or 1½ cupfuls of apricots; 3½ cupfuls of water; ¾ cupful of sugar.

Wash the fruit thoroughly. Add cold water. Let it stand overnight or for 5 or 6 hours. Heat to boiling. Cook below boiling point until soft. Add sugar, cook until sugar is dissolved.

Oatmeal Porridge

One and one-half cupfuls of oatmeal; 1½ teaspoonfuls of salt; 9 cupfuls of boiling water.

Have the water boiling in a pail. Add salt. Add oatmeal so slowly that the water does not cease boiling. Boil gently for at least ½ hour—longer if possible. Stir as little as possible—stirring makes it sticky.

Fried Fish

After the fish is scaled and cleaned, cut it into 1-inch slices. Fry sufficient bacon to grease the pan well, or melt a small quantity of bacon fat. There should be just enough to prevent the fish from sticking. More must be added from time to time. Dip the fish in cornmeal, seasoned with salt and pepper. Have the pan fairly hot, but not smoking. Brown the fish on one side, then turn and brown on the other. Continue cooking over a low heat until the fish is done.

Macaroni and Cheese

Two cupfuls of spaghetti or macaroni, ½ cupful of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of salt, pepper, 4 cupfuls of milk, 2 cupfuls of cheese.

Break the spaghetti into 1-inch pieces. Cook in a large amount of boiling salted water. Mix up the powdered milk. Heat to boiling. Mix the flour, salt and pepper with enough cold water to make a thin paste.

Add slowly to the hot milk, stirring all the time. Cook over a low heat, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens. Shave the cheese as thinly as possible. Add to the hot sauce, stir until the cheese is melted, but do not boil the mixture. Add cooked and drained macaroni.

For macaroni, cheese and tomato, add tomato paste to the cheese sauce before adding macaroni.

Rice and Cheese

Stir fine shavings of cheese into hot rice. Season well.

Rice and Tomato

Add tomato paste to hot rice. Add sufficient hot milk or hot water to prevent the mixture from being sticky.

Hot Biscuits

One-third cupful of powdered milk; 4 cupfuls of flour; 8 level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; 1 teaspoonful of salt; 4 tablespoonfuls of butter; 1½ cupfuls of water.

Mix all the dry ingredients together. Cut butter in with a knife until pieces are the size of a green pea. Add water slowly, using a knife for mixing. Work the mixture just sufficiently to combine it thoroughly; it should be quite stiff. Heat the frying pan, coat well with flour. Drop the mixture in spoonfuls onto the warm pan. Cook over ashes or on a moderate heat. Turn over once if necessary.

These are made more satisfactorily on a reflector oven.

Cream of Tomato Soup

Make 6 cupfuls of white sauce as for macaroni and cheese. Add 1 tin of tomato paste and 2 tablespoonfuls of butter. Mix thoroughly and serve at ence.

Boiled Bacon

Cover a piece of back bacon with boiling water. Cook below boiling point, allowing 25 minutes to the pound.

This article was preceded by one last week on what supplies a party of six should carry into camp for a fortnight. These menus are derived from those supplies.

Dietzen's Corn-Top Bread

One slice folds quickly into a treat that brings out the full goodness of the finest sandwich spread.

DIETZEN'S STEAM BAKERY
2401 Meridan Street, Anderson, Ind.

...Cool Comfortable Foundation Garments by Modart

—assure smart lines for sheer frocks and are fashioned of attractive, practical fabrics.

This Modart Step-In and Bandeau are of Sudanette, in rose opaline color

The Modart Company
Division of Associated Apparel Industries, Inc.
Saginaw, Michigan
347 Fifth Avenue New York — 140 Geary Street San Francisco

fruit juice FOR BREAKFAST

All ready to serve . . . the juice of luscious Concords. Rich in fruit nourishment.
Pure . . . and deliciously tempting!
Six liberal portions to the pint—more if diluted, and many prefer it so. Less than 5c a glass!
Insist on Welch's pure, unadulterated Grape Juice—pasteurized!
Booklet of menu hints—free. Write Welch's, Dept. 12, Westfield, N. Y.

Welch's GRAPE JUICE

Married 17 years
"I have never bought a sheet!"

"WHEN I was married 17 years ago Mother insisted I should have a good supply of Pequot sheets and pillow cases. I have never bought a sheet!"—says Mrs. Lois C. Weymouth, Berkeley, Calif. *Longer wear* has made Pequot the most popular sheet in America!

PEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

Made by the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass.

Spiced Spanish Almonds

Delicately spiced crystallized coating—a delicious confection—fine for *hot weather*. Or

Salted Almonds, Pecans, Cashews, English Walnuts, $1.20 pound, postpaid.

Black Walnut Caramels, made with lots of rich cream and home-grown black walnuts, 60c pound, postpaid.

Salted Jumbo Peanuts (blanched), 50c a pound, postpaid.

Generous sample any above, 25c postpaid.

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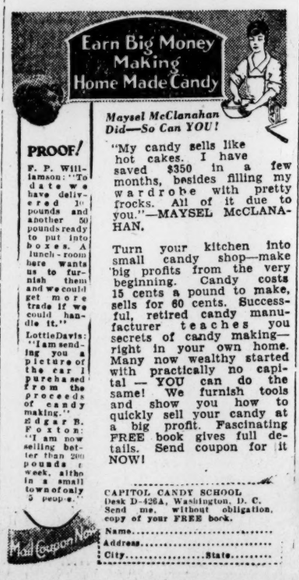
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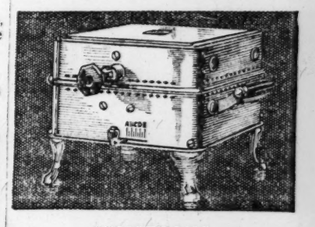

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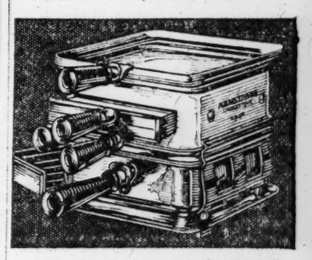

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Armstrong SINCE 1899

THE HOME FORUM

The Art of the Amateur

IT MAY be objected that the title is an anomaly—that the amateur has no art at all, for if he had he would be an artist. And indeed, in its exact connotation "amateur" means a lover rather than a practitioner of an art or craft. Popular usage has dragged the word even lower, applying it more frequently and less kindly to those who try to display abilities in fields where they have none.

For this reason the performances of the amateur are usually regarded with amused tolerance by everyone except the amateur himself. And not without justice; for as it is the plaint of the artist that years of devotion will never yield complete mastery of his art, how much less can those hope to excel who bring to the art in question only a spasmodic and secondary interest? As the skill with which one performs a given task is indicative of the degree of one's devotion to it, it is not surprising that the amateur's performance should be on the whole a second-rate affair.

But the amateur can hardly be brought to recognize it as such. He usually thinks rather highly of his accomplishments. The artist, with his eyes on a goal that keeps the same interminable distance ahead of him no matter how far he travels, considers that he has come a very short way indeed; while the amateur, who has never set out to walk the long road to artistic perfection, but simply to go as far as he can with the time at his disposal, is always looking back to his starting-point in pleased surprise that he has come so far.

This naïve pleasure in his achievements is shared by the amateur's relatives and friends. They assemble readily to see Mary's class put on Romeo and Juliet, or to hear Henry play the Revolutionary Etude. They come, not to hear Shakespeare and Chopin, but to applaud Mary and Henry, thus reversing the dictum which should form the standard for all artistic production. To them, the player, and not the play, is the thing. This attitude is fatal to artistic progress; and in so far as Mary and Henry share it, they will remain amateurs.

The purpose of the artist is to express his conception of truth and beauty with the utmost sincerity, fidelity, and power of which he is capable. Unlimited raw material is his in the shape of color, words, rhythm, and sound; and through the exercise of judicious selection and critical judgment, he fashions this raw material into a poem, a painting, or a sonata, which shall be as true and as beautiful as he can make it. To step into the ranks of the artist, the amateur must adopt this purpose. He must become the instrument of the art to which he has determined to devote a certain portion of his time—the humble servant of that vast unseen beauty which is everywhere seeking expression, and which, with his permission, will begin to find it through him.

And here the lover of music enjoys a unique advantage. He is, as it were, an amateur by necessity; it should not be difficult for him to become an artist by choice. One may love and study painting and literature without adding a single book or picture to those already in existence, but one can hardly love music without playing a little. To enjoy one's books and paintings one has only to read them and look at them; but it would be a poor satisfaction to the lover of Bach and Beethoven to have to content himself with glancing through the bound volumes of their works. He will, therefore, learn to play some instrument; and in so doing he becomes an avenue through which music may find expression.

In other fields of artistic endeavor, the artist speaks directly to his audience. Music alone is dependent on the services of an interpreter if it would reach the waiting ears and hearts of men. Great compositions demand not only great audiences to hear them, but great artists to play them. Without performers, the art of music would disappear.

If the imagination will permit it, let us suppose a world from which the pursuit of art had been irrevocably banished. While dealing a blow to all arts, such an interdiction would be fatal only to one. We could still enjoy the painting, sculpture, architecture and literature of the past; but what of music? The Sistine Madonna and Paradise Lost would speak to us as plainly as ever; but what of the Unfinished Symphony? The theater would not survive the ban, but the loss would be hardly comparable; for though dramatic art would vanish, dramatic literature would remain. Without actors, we could still enjoy Shakespeare and Molière and Ibsen; but without musicians, the great treasures of musical literature from Palestrina to Schelling would be of little value.

Now suppose that in this world devoid of music, the right of performance were granted to one person. Whatever his skill as a performer, the world would not be long in making a beaten path to his door. And he would not be deceived into thinking that the world had come for the sake of hearing him; he would recognize the music itself to be the only appeal. Instead of being flattered by the size and attention of his audiences, he would be humbled by the consideration that without him all the grace and majesty and beauty of music would remain unexpressed; without him Beethoven would be inarticulate and Mozart silent; without him the comfort and humor and challenge of their messages would lie hidden in elaborate ciphers which people would soon forget how to read; and the volumes containing them would crumble to dust through desuetude if they were not first burned up for being in the way. This solitary performer might fall short of being a virtuoso; but the consciousness of the greatness and indispensability of his office would make of him an artist.

The lofty task of making music for all mankind will never devolve upon a single person; but the privileges and responsibilities of this hypothetical soloist are to a certain extent shared by every performer. His coöperation is necessary if music is to be heard; without him the composer would be remanded to silence. Thus, though he may share it with thousands, his office is as high as if he held it alone, and his responsibility as great.

We know great compositions only as great artists reveal them to us. A world of beauty may lie hidden in the most familiar music which no performer has yet been able to perceive and disclose. The player's business is therefore not so much interpretation as revelation; his task, not to add his voice to the composer's, but to reveal the beauty of the composer's message to the fullest possible extent. That there is literally no limit to this beauty is an incentive rather than a deterrent to his progress. The humblest amateur may reveal some of it; the most brilliant concert artist can never reveal all of it.

In spite of popular theories to the contrary, an artist is never such by virtue of any especially differentiated physical equipment. The eye of the painter and the hand of the musician are the same eye and hand which the whole human family shares alike. Differences arise through adaptation to different pursuits. Nor does the accomplished artist reach his goal through the enjoyment of any physical advantage denied to the amateur; it is purpose and attitude only which make for the success of the one and the mediocrity of the other.

And herein lies the way of escape for the amateur, the way which leads to the artist's lofty goal, and which he as well as the artist may travel, though perhaps not so far. He may give only an hour a day, or an hour a week, or an hour every now and then to his cherished pursuit; but to approach these periods as opportunities for enlarging his comprehension of the purpose of art and revealing the utmost of beauty of which he is capable; to recognize that his contribution is an indispensable addition to the sum total of beauty in the world, and as essential to the revelation of beauty as if he alone were the privileged revelator; to consider himself the holder of a high office for want of which beauty would remain invisible and inaudible—this attitude cannot fail to exalt his purpose and dignify his effort, and in so doing to make of him an artist. B. B. B.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Webster, the Eloquent

Honor the home that reared him!—
the hills, the wood, the stream
That heard his earliest accents, that
shared his earliest dream!
A place it is for pilgrimage—for gratitude to shrine
A name and fame whose grandeur
will never know decline;
And with gladness and remembrance
and reverent accord,
For his greatness and his service we
bless and praise the Lord.

From his own Kearsarge and Katahdin to Shasta's dome of snow,
From Superior's pines to the tropic
Gulf where the palm and the
orange grow,
He loved his Land and in dreams beheld the splendor of its prime—
A mighty nation nobly dowered for
a destiny sublime—
And he strove to weld the States in
one with a strength no power
could sever,
For the cry of his heart was, "Liberty
and Union, now and forever!"

We think of him as a mountain peak
that towers above the lea,
Where sunshine falls and lightnings
flash and all the winds blow
free;
And his voice comes back like the
swelling chant, within some
minster old,
That floods the nave and thrills the
aisles and dies in a strain of
gold!
So lofty his eloquence, high his mien,
had he walked the Olympian
plain
The listening, wondering throngs had
seen great Zeus come down to
reign;
For beneath the blue or in stately
halls, he swayed the hearts of
men,
As the boughs are swayed by the
rushing wind that sweeps o'er
wood and glen—
As the earth is swayed by the primal
fires that burn beyond our
ken . . .

Honor the home that reared him!—
the hills, the wood, the stream
That heard his earliest accents, that
shared his earliest dream!
Beyond earth's fret and censure how
deep the joy to him
That the Union lives, resplendent, not
one star lost or dim;
And while the skies enfold Kearsarge
and the meadows Merrimack
River,
From sea to sea, shall our watchword
be his patriot heart-cry, "Liberty and Union, now and forever!"

—EDNA DEAN PROCTOR, in "Complete Works."

Photograph by Brogi

Loading Hay in Italy

A Day in Macedonia, Thessaly and Boetia

About the station of Thessalonica, the aged city looked sleepy and disheveled at the early hour the Orient Express pulled out,—like a vagabond awaking in a dusty corner and rubbing bleary eyes. Just outside the train sheds the country lay freshly bathed and wide-awake. Close beside the tracks the little truck gardens that feed the city lay in neat array. Country folks were already at work in the fields beyond, plowing with primitive farm implements, drawn by ponderous black water buffaloes. Here and there a woman in peasant garb was drawing water at a well, slowly winding the long windlass. The rising sun sparkled in the small windows of one-story whitewashed houses or those less pretentious ones of mud. On the roofs stork families were at breakfast, father stork searching for provisions for his brood among the tall yellow wild iris that grew among the wiry grass in a swampy stretch along the railway. Here and there a timid gray heron could be discerned among the grasses. Beyond all, the bare, pink-tinted hills of Macedonia.

For some distance across the plains could be seen the giant cranes, the great concrete pillars, dikes freshly built, bridges of boats across the Vardar, indicating the colossal drainage project that is being carried on in Macedonia to drain three swampy lakes into the river, thereby reclaiming large areas of rich farm land for this now barren region of the country. Those great empty spaces will, within the next ten years, bloom like a garden with villages and farms.

In two hours the majestic Mount Olympus, proud boundary between two famous provinces, came into view. From the distance the "home of the gods" looked white from top to bottom, but on nearer approach, as the train skirted the mountain on three sides, one saw that June sunshine had left but a thin veil of the cool snow over the Throne of Zeus. Between the train and the mountain the plains were rich with the ripening grain or fertile fields, fresh plowed. On distant pastures, scattered flocks of sheep and goats were grazing, their folds of rushes almost indistinguishable in the shadow of the hills. For a while the Ægean Sea, part of the Bay of Thessalonica, cut into the land and followed the railway on one side. The water, sapphire blue and crystal clear, was unsullied save by an occasional picturesque fishing boat with billowing sails. On the right, Olympus rose within easy climbing distance.

Gradually, the mountain road led away from the sea and another peak, Ossa, closed in upon Olympus, the two forming by their proximity the famous Vale of Tempe, playground of nymphs and gods. One sensed at once how the ancients must have felt toward this valley of cool shadowy nooks and verdant foliage, a bit of heaven in a hot, dry land. The little meandering Peneios, brown and swollen with the spring rains, searched its laborious way between dense thickets. Laurel trees, from whence came the wreaths of victory for the athletes in the classic games; aged plane trees, gnarled and twisted; wide-spreading wild fig; graceful willows and a rare birch, with precarious roothold at the river's edge, seemed leaning to enjoy their cool reflections.

All through the vale and out across the plains beyond, the wild flowers were glorious. There were all sizes, species and colors from the great trees of rosy wild azalias and huge clumps of golden gorse or tall spikes of hollyhocks marching in phalanxes up the steep hillsides to the airy monks caps waving like elfin bells to the smaller white, gleaming star of Bethlehem. Where the railroad embankment rose precipitously on one side, cascades of pink and white morning glories poured down over the dry shale.

Beyond Larissa lay the great wheat fields of Greece, those fertile Thessalian plains so much battled over from ancient days. The grain was golden ripe for the harvest, and through it ran the violet of alfalfa or the bright indigo of wild vetch. Fields of wild mustard made a note of brilliant yellow in the glorious tapestry of the landscape.

For long distances there was no sign of human habitation save the numerous flocks of close-shorn sheep and saucy white and black goats, herded by shepherds in heavy homespun woolens who carried their characteristic shepherds' crooks. Sometimes a small village, perched high on a mountainside, accessible only on horseback, could be seen. No sound broke the stillness of those great spaces save the tinkle of sheep bells till the coming of the thundering express.

Gradually the mountains took on a wilder aspect, range upon range piled high, so typical of Greek topography. The engineering feats of the railroad became more and more amazing as the train shot into tunnel after tunnel hewn out of the solid rock, each time upon a more magnificent panorama. There were fifty tunnels in a three-hour stretch, trestle bridges over deep canyons and often a sheer drop beside the train on one side and the mountainside abruptly on the other. New snow caps came in sight, and finally Parnassus became the dominating note in the glorious view.

Hour and hour without a sign of town or station. At last, a stop, a station, actually called Thermopylæ, and there lay the plain over which the historic battle was fought, and in the distance, far away toward the sea, lay the famous Pass.

A few hours more of beautiful scenery, past a mountain lake like a bit of fallen sky and suddenly there stood the little station of Delphi, at the foot of Parnassus. It is a lonely little station, without a house in sight, only an auto or two waiting to take travelers up over the fine mountain road to the town and the sacred ruins. In three hours of steep auto climbing one reaches the town. Two thousand years ago the pilgrims came in thousands to the place, taking months of arduous travel to reach the holy place. On the way today one is sure to encounter a half-dozen camels laden with firewood or grain. They are the last remnants of their proud race in Greece, and they lift disdainful noses at the man of today who does not climb those magnificent hills, but puffs along on fat rubber wheels and soft gray cushions.

The Little House Upon the Hill

The little house upon the hill
Stands high for all to know.
The winds of God blow sweet and shrill
About the casement window sill
Where swallows come and go.

The downs by all the breezes fanned
Roll outward from the door.
In faint lines, infant hedges stand
Marking the surge of alien land
Like foamdrift on a shore.

And mighty galleons in the sky
Sail by, serene and free.
They guard this little peace-filled prize,
A treasure-house of memories
Drawn from the world's wide sea.

CONSTANCE SMEDLEY.

To Canada

(With affection)

West Wind of Canada
Coming over the prairies,
Coming over the wheat fields,
Coming over the lakes;
Over Superior,
Erie, Ontario—
Kiss me and bless me,
West Wind of Canada,
Me having drunk thee,
There in thy haunts.

North Wind of Canada
Whistling through the pine trees,
Sounding the tamaracks,
Shivering the willows,
Blanching the prairies,
Fluting the snowdrifts,
Crystalling the lakeways;
Over Superior,
Erie, Ontario—
Bless me and brace me,
North Wind of Canada,
Me having drunk thee,
There in thy haunts.

West Wind and North Wind,
Brave winds of Canada,
Bless me and brace me;
Clean winds of Canada,
Kiss me and claim me.

A. E. JOHNSON.

Rivers

"Could you name the seven rivers that flow there?" Reuben asked.

The old man sat quiet while he searched his mind for all seven of the fair rivers of this wilderness before he replied. When he had gathered all these strands of water into a thread of memory he answered, speaking softly, putting his speech with care.

"There is first the Tenn-ess-ee, the farthest water. Then, moving hitherward, you would come to the Shawnee River, and this has been called—it is a pity—has been sometimes called the Cumberland. There is one next called the Muddy River. I saw its mouth where it pours into the Ohio, but I never explored its whole course. It is a fine stream, its yellow silt to show what a great scope of land it washes. Next comes the Pigeon River, not so great in size as the Shawnee, but a fine water with many meanders and many creeks to drain a great content of land. A wonder of pigeons come to roost along its course, until they dark the sky with their flights. . . . I recall then the most lovely river of all . . ."

He sank into a reverie as he contemplated this stream, letting his thought slip with its winding course among high cliffs and tree-grown hills. . . . He looked quietly into the embers and presently he spoke, naming the river softly as one might name a lover.

"Chenoa. It's called Chenoa, or some say Cuttawa, or Millewakane. Among all the rivers in the world there is no river it would give you greater content to see. I saw it in the spring-o'-the-year when the red-bud brush was in flower, a blowth over the whole face of the rock-cliff, and wild plum. The river runs through a gorge gouted out through the rock, and the walls of the river stand like walls of laid stone to wind with the flow of the stream. Beyond on the level above, is a rolling land like a garden, cane-lands and groves of woodland."—ELIZABETH MADOX ROBERTS, in "The Great Meadow."

NO ONE who has been a child in the country can forget the enchantment of haymaking, or the beauty of the fields in the last days before the hay is mown. Divided by the thick green hedgerows with their towering elms, or by low stone walls, or fences, the lovely flowering grasses, interwoven with red sorrel, sheep-parsley, buttercups, and ox-eyed daisies, waver and toss and shimmer beneath the breeze, ripen beneath the sun. Then, one day, in the cool gray dawn, come the mowers, with their scythes, and, knee-deep in the dewy grass, while the larks sing overhead, lay the fragrant swathes low with rhythmic sweeping swing.

In these days the cutting is done by a mowing machine driven round the fields; but the old ways are not yet obsolete and the mowers with their scythes are still familiar figures of the Italian countryside.

After the cutting comes the turning of the swathes with the fork, that it may be well dried by the sun, which brings out its fragrance. This is the time when the women take their part in the work, bare-armed, with sunbonnets, kerchiefs or wide straw hats to shield them from the sun, they toss the scented grass, while the children roll and play and build nests and fortresses and pelt each other with the hay.

After the tossing of the hay it is got into line, then into cocks, standing in orderly ranks up and down the field; then come the wagons, with the great glossy horses of England or the milk-white oxen of Italy, and the field clears slowly as the men skillfully pile the towering loads to be carried to the rickyards, grey-green piles, sweet and fragrant, passing at evening along the country roads. Colley Cibber writes of "the rich harvest of the new-mown hay" and its "sweet and wholesome odour," and it is one of the most poignant of the country scents, one of the strongest in its power to recall the summers of childhood, the hayfields of years gone by and countries now far off.

In the rickyard the stacks are built firm and strong, snugly thatched, in form round or rectangular according to the custom of the country. In Italy they are usually round, sloping outwards from the base, and then rising to a point, an inverted pot being set upon the central pole so that the rain may not run down it and penetrate to the heart of the rick.

A well-filled rickyard is a noble sight, suggestive of peace and plenty, of achievement and fulfilment, and there is no pleasanter refuge with a book than the lee of a hayrick or the recesses where the trusses have been cut away. All summer comes back to us in its fragrance; indeed, as one country-lover has written, "the essence of summer is laid up in the heart of the hay"; adding, in relation to a mellow-hearted field-laborer of his acquaintance, one who had evidently learned some of the lessons of the earth in touch with which he spent his days:

"There is a kind of laid-up sunshine in his nature, a quality impenetrable by winds of fortune, which makes him a shelter for others on bleak days. I wish it were given to more of us so to stack our Midsummer grass, that it will make pleasant corners for windy weather, and cut out sweet and wholesome to the last truss. . . ."

Living by the Day

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW many of humanity's worries and troubles are concerned with the future; and how prevalent seems the habit of crossing bridges before one comes to them! This is all the more surprising when one realizes that few things are more mentally debilitating or more hampering to present accomplishment than allowing imagination to project itself apprehensively into the future and depict untoward possibilities.

The Apostle James wrote, "Go to now, ye that say, To day or to morrow we will go into such a city, and continue there a year, and buy and sell, and get gain: whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow." It is this element of uncertainty with regard to human affairs, together with the inherent fear of the human mind, which causes undue concern. When plans miscarry and things turn out diametrically opposite to what had been hoped and expected, one may feel like saying with Robert Burns,

"The best-laid schemes o' mice an' men,
Gang aft a-gley."

Undoubtedly a great load would be lifted from the hearts of many people were all apprehension with regard to the future eliminated. There is a way in which this can be successfully accomplished, and that is through understanding, as we are taught in Christian Science, that with God, divine Mind, there is no such thing as chance or change, and that the man of His creating, being the child of His love and care, is always under the protection of His beneficent law. Surely the Apostle Paul understood this when he said, "Now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." God will never be any more infinite, any more ready to bestow all good upon His children, than He is at the present moment; and what He is today, He will be tomorrow and throughout eternity.

Christ Jesus showed that it is a mistake to attempt to meet future problems with today's experience when he said, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." This does not mean that one should not give wise consideration to plans and events which may arise in the future; but if one has gained through Christian Science an understanding of the real, spiritual man's relationship with the Father, anxiety with regard to them will be replaced with confidence. The ever-presence and availability of infinite intelligence and wisdom will be realized, and no anxiety about the morrow will darken today's joy.

In one phrase of her spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 17), *"Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections."* Surely, *"grace for to-day"* is all that anyone needs! Furthermore, nothing more certainly insures the happiness and success of tomorrow than the ability to partake of divine grace today. Thereby one is able to accomplish today's duties graciously. One who seeks "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness" today, need have no fear about the morrow. Such a one has already laid the foundation of good for tomorrow by seeking the highest spiritual good today. Today is therefore the important time in which to take right footsteps toward the goal of true spiritual attainment.

Many whose lives had been darkened by fear for the future—fear of lack, of loneliness, of some undefined disaster—have found blessed release from this bondage through an earnest study of Christian Science. The omnipresence, omniscience, and omnipotence of infinite Love have been realized in some degree, and the blessed result has been a general lightening of heart, a joyful ability to live by the day, trusting both the present and the future to God. Instead of any apprehension with regard to future events, there is, then, a glad anticipation of Love's unfolding purpose, so beautifully expressed by one hymn writer in the lines,

"Green pastures are before me,
Which yet I have not seen."

Christian Science thus displaces fear of future ill with anticipation of continuously unfolding good. The green pastures and still waters of Love's providing are looked forward to with trust and assurance. A new day is entered upon with a zest for right living; in fact, each day is greeted as a separate gem of opportunity for spiritual growth and development.

Homes of New Amsterdam

New Amsterdam grew slowly in population, but the appearance of the little town changed quickly. . . . Brick was shipped from Holland and houses were erected in the characteristic Dutch fashion. Their high gables, often picked out in patterns of yellow, red, and black brick, faced the street, and a gilded weathercock surmounted the peak of each shingled or tiled roof. Glass in small diamond panes, mounted in leaded casements, was found in all but the poorest homes. These windows were small, but the doors were wide and spacious and cut in half, the upper portion, with its polished knocker, swung back in fine weather. Each house had its stoop, usually flanked by high-backed benches, where the family sat on summer evenings. . . .

The better kind of Dutch home had a wide hall running from end to end, with rooms on either side. . . . The floors, during the earlier half of the seventeenth century, were usually sanded, stroked into quaint patterns by the broom. The fireplaces were large and cheerful, with their brass fenders, firescreens, and tools, their scrubbed brick or stone hearths, their curious tiles set in the chimney breast. There was more furniture in the New Amsterdam homes than in those of New England. Every ship brought crates of chairs, chests, and tables; and there were skilled hands among the local craftsmen. In the early half of the century, furniture was of sturdy, substantial build, carved and turned in the Flemish manner. Spanish furniture, decorated with tooled leather and studded with elaborately wrought nailheads, was sometimes found. . . . Every Dutch family aspired to have at least one great cupboard or kast. In it were placed the most treasured articles in the house—silverware, glass, and fine porcelain. A huge chest, carved and sometimes covered with leather, was used to store the linen. A long oak drawing table, sometimes of the extension variety, some heavy dome beds, high-backed chairs, benches, and settles completed the usual inventory of furniture.—From "Early American Costumes," by EDWARD WARWICK and HENRY C. PITZ.

Chopin's Happy Years

Baron de Rothschild received the most exclusive society. They asked Chopin to play and he acceded with good grace. In a moment he captured the elegant world and on the morrow was bombarded with invitations and requests for lessons. The Maréchale Lannes, Princess de Vaudemont, Count Apponyi and Prince Adam Czartoryski made themselves his protectors. The lessons he gave cost no less than twenty francs an hour. He changed his lodging twice and finally installed himself at No. 5 on the Chaussée d'Antin. Here and there they began to talk of this poet who, in the evening, in the rare salons where he would consent to play, would people the darkness with a conclave of fairies. He called it "telling little musical stories." . . . He talked to himself, did not finish, and left to his hearers the pleasure of having clothed with notes for an instant forms and feelings which then evaporated into nothingness. . . . "A cloud of love, winter roses," said Liszt. "By the wonderful gate," he added, "Chopin leads you into a world where everything is a delightful miracle, a mad surprise, a miracle come true. But you must be initiated to know how to cross the threshold." . . .

For Chopin, as later for Wagner, the superfluous was the only necessity. The money that was now coming in was spent in poetic pleasures; a smart cabriolet, beautifully cut clothes, white gloves, expensive suppers. He took great pains with the furnishing of his apartment, putting in crystal lusters, rugs, silver, and he wanted to be supplied with flowers in all seasons. When his new friends came . . . the rule was that they should bring a rose or an orchid that the artist would put in a vase and endlessly contemplate, as a Japanese might become exalted by a unique print. Happy years, working years. Chopin put behind him a solid portion of his work.—GUY DE POURTALES, in "Polonaise, The Life of Chopin."

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STOCKS SHOW IRREGULARLY UPWARD TREND

Selling Seems to Be Well Absorbed—Early Losses Are Recovered

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market appeared to be losing its wind for a time today, but operators for the advance insistently continued to urge share price further upgrade, and finally achieved a sharp upturn in the last hour.

Several pool favorites were pushed up to new high levels for the recovery, but pivotal shares here and there showed distinct inclination to falter. About half of the May-June loss has now been recovered, and many traders felt that a breathing spell would be in order.

Commission house sentiment was less confident, and several advised their customers to take profits and await a technical reaction to replace their lines at lower levels. It was argued that an advance of the duration of the current one, without a substantial momentary setback, was with few precedents. The more enthusiastic bulls, however, pointed out that rarely if ever has the market experienced as steady and uninterrupted a decline as that of June.

Late word from the industrial and trade fronts was again of a rather inconclusive character, although of a still more hopeful tenor. There were signs of preparations for more activity in the steel industry, and the statement of President Sarnoff of Radio Corporation that the radio industry was now on the mend, was greeted with some enthusiasm by operators in the stock.

Earnings statements averaged substantially lower, with a few notable exceptions. Chesapeake Corporation reported first half net of $1.64 a share, compared with $1.56, and S. S. Kresge netted 70 cents a share in the June quarter, compared with 69. Chicago & Alton, one of the first railroads to report June net, showed a deficit twice as large as last year.

General Motors reported a sharp reduction in June sales, but the fact that sales to consumers were about 10,000 units greater than factory sales to dealers showed a pleasing reduction of stocks. Copper continued to sag, with metal reported moving finally at 11 cents after the 11¼-cent price failed to attract many buyers. Granby reported second quarter production costs just under 10 cents.

Pool Favorites Up

Credit conditions were practically unchanged, with call money at 2 per cent. Another shpiment of $4,000,000 in gold to France was announced, but at least some bankers feel that the country can afford to lose a large quantity of the yellow metal. The imports of $200,000,000 this year were not really needed, although they undoubtedly contributed to the abrupt ease in money rates. There is a notable tightening of longer term credit, in this market, but no decided upturn in money rates is expected.

Among the pool favorites, Radio, Loew's, Electric Auto Lite and Houston Oil rose two to more than three points. There was a burst of activity of International Telephone, which mounted a couple of points.

Some of the rails were strong, notably Wabash, which gained more than three in response to the Baltimore & Ohio's final acquiescence in the five eastern trunk line plan. Some of the coppers sold up a couple or points in what appeared to be short covering on the further reduction in red metal prices. Coca Cola, International Harvester, National Steel and Allied Chemical made fair gains. Case was an active high flier, selling up more than 13.

On the other hand, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, American Can, Vanadium, General Electric, Westinghouse Electric and Electric Power & Light sagged a point or two at times, although several appeared to meet good support, particularly U. S. Steel. Atchison and Union Pacific lost three each and Auburn more than five.

The bulls extended their activities in the final hour, when a wide representation of prominent shares showed net advances of two to four points. Among them were U. S. Steel, Radio, Republic Steel, Westinghouse Electric, CocaCola, General Electric and International Harvester.

Delaware & Hudson and Atlantic Coast Line sold six to 8 points, respectively, above Thursday's closing quotation. The close was strong. Sales approximated 2,800,000 shares.

Railroad Bonds in Demand

Railroad bonds had the call with buyers in the listed bond market and both high-grade liens and concertibles were under accumulation. The rest of the market was quiet, with the exception of a flurry of activity in Treasury issues which eased under selling pressure.

A substantial demand developed for both mortgage issues and bonds with stock privileges in the carriers group, and some sharp gains took place. Atchison 4½s rose a point, and Alleghany 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, and Rock Island 4½s were well traded.

Rock Island 4s, Great Northern 4½s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Erie 5s, St. Louis, San Francisco 4½s and Southern Railway 4s found favor with investors.

Offerings of other standard rails were rather slim but some good fractional advances resulted during early dealings.

The marked strength of International Telephone was a feature of the trading in utility bonds, the convertible 4½s rising more than 1½ points, and the debenture 5s selling at ½ point above yesterday's closing figure. The rest of the group was dull and firm.

The good resistance the stock market has shown to selling pressure the last few days has influenced greater activity in bonds with stock privilege features. Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron 6s were strong, rising more than a point in active trading. Texas Corporation 5s and American I. G. Chemical 5½s were firm and active.

With a few exceptions the rest of the domestic list was dormant. Chile Copper 5s, National Dairy 5¼s, North American Cement 6½s, Sinclair Crude Oil 6½s showed rising tendencies. Lautaro Nitrate 6s and Anglo-Chilean 7s continued to gain.

Activity in foreign issues was concentrated principally in a few bonds. Japan 5½s were extensively accumulated at higher levels. Italy 7s and French 7s were in demand. Hungary 7½s were steady. Jugoslav Mortgage Bank 7s sold at close to the year's peak price.

Several Treasury issues continued steadily downward during the early dealings, although price concessions were confined to small fractions. Liberty also eased.

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 18	Last July 17
377⅞	217⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	4800	27½	26¾	27⅜	27¼
32	23	2*	Adams Mill	200	26½	26½	26½	27
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	1200	12⅜	11½	12¼	11½
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	400	23¼	21⅞	23¼	21½
1⅝	⅝	..	Ahumnada	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	1200	121⅜	118½	119⅛	120⅞
36	16	2½2§	Airway El	200	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	..
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
9¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	300	23⅝	23¼	23¼	23⅜
107½	87	5½	All pf ww	100	95⅜	95⅝	95⅝	94⅜
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	10200	274	270	274	270
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	300	58¾	56¾	58½	56¾
31½	18	2	Amerada	200	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	24¾
39	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	26	26	26	..
54⅝	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	100	42½	42½	42½	..
128	118	7	Am Brake pf	50	120½	120½	120½	118
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	400	16⅞	15¾	16¼	16
80¾	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	40	72	71¾	71¾	70⅛
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	8500	130⅝	128⅞	129⅝	131
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	100	50	50	50	49½
116	95	7	Am Car pf	200	100⅛	100	100	..
69⅞	39	..	Am Chain	200	57¾	57	57¾	56½
51¼	36⅝	2§	Am Chicle	1000	46⅜	45½	45½	45¾
33	9¼	1.60§	Am Com Ale	200	14	13⅜	13¾	14
54½	33⅛	..	Am European	400	40	38½	40	38½
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	34600	73½	70	73	70½
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	20	98¼	98¼	98¼	..
111½	106¼	7	Am & FP 7	200	107⅛	107¼	107¼	..
100¾	92½	7	Am & FP 2nf	100	95	95	95	..
55⅜	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	21000	36½	35½	36	35¾
44	15⅜	..	Am La Fr	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
105	43¼	4	Am Loco	1200	46¼	45	46¼	44¼
118½	90	7	Am Loco pf	100	92½	92½	92½	..
51½	30½	3	Am Metals	200	35¾	34	35⅜	33¾
95	65	..	Am MachMet	700	10¼	9	10¼	10½
109⅜	72¾	1§	Am Pw&Lt	600	87⅞	85⅞	87⅝	86
86¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	200	85½	85⅜	85½	..
39⅞	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	2100	26⅜	26	26⅜	26¼
37	15¼	..	Am Reroub	200	21⅛	21	21	21¼
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	7400	61½	59	61½	59½
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	300	62⅛	62	62	61⅜
26½	7¼	2	Am Seating	200	9½	9¼	9⅜	9
54½	46⅞	5	Am Ship Big	30	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	400	66¼	64⅛	65⅜	64⅞
22½	6⅜	..	Am Solvents	1600	10½	8½	10	8½
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	40	39	40	38
116	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	20	114	114	114	114
33¾	18	3	Am Solvent pf	300	21	18½	21	19
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	200	53¾	53½	53½	..
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	9500	221⅝	219	220¾	220¾
223⅜	6	..	Am Tel&T rts	27200	19¾	19¼	19½	19⅝
124⅞	78⅛	15	Am Wat W	6300	95⅛	92½	94¾	93
106½	99⅛	6	Am Wat W 6	100	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	400	10¼	9⅞	10¼	9¾
9	5	..	Am Writ ct	200	6	6	6	6½
17⅜	6½	..	Am Zinc	3300	10⅞	9⅝	10	9¼
81½	44½	3.50	Anaconda	37900	52½	49⅜	52⅜	49½
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	4100	42	41	41⅜	41
37⅛	18	1.50	Andes Cop	500	24	23¼	24	..
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	200	23	22⅜	23⅜	22½
82⅜	74¼	7	Armour D pf	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	78
8⅞	4⅝	..	Arm Ill A	200	5⅞	5	5⅛	5⅛
43⅜	25⅝	..	Arm Ill B	200	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	200	59	59	59	59
102	90	7	Art Loom pf	50	90⅛	90	90	..
28⅜	24¼	1	Art Metals	100	25	25	25	..
46⅛	31½	4	Asso Apparel	100	35	35	35	34⅝
50⅛	28	2½	Asso Dry G	500	36	34	36	35¼
242½	194	10	Atchison	2100	226	221⅞	223¾	224
108	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	200	105	105	105	105
175½	145	10	At Coast L	200	154	154	154	..
80½	49⅝	4	Atl Gulf&W I	100	55½	55½	55½	55
65¼	50	4	Atl G&WI pf	100	56	56	56	55⅞
51⅜	30⅛	1*	Atl Refin	3600	38	35¾	37¼	37⅞
106	62	4§	Atlas Pwd	200	78⅜	75	78⅜	..
37	25½	2	Atlas Stores	200	29	28½	28½	29½
263⅜	91	4§	Auburn Auto	600	137½	131½	134	137½
10⅜	4	..	Auto Sales	900	5¼	4¾	5¼	4¾
72	37	3	Auto Strop A	4000	72	66⅞	70⅛	64⅜
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	800	6¼	6	6⅛	5¾

—B—

38	19⅜	1¼	Baldwin	200	24⅜	24	24	24¼
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	70	106	106	106	106
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	200	107¼	107⅛	107⅞	108⅜
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	100	72	72	72	..
116¼	107	7	Bangor&A pf	10	113	113	113	112¾
20¾	13¾	2	Barker Bros	10	15	15	15	14⅛
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	500	25	24½	24½	25⅛
92	67¼	4	Beatrice	100	83	83	83	..
107	101¼	7	Beatrice pf 6	100	106	106	106	..
70⅛	49⅜	3§	Beechnut	200	54¾	54	54	..
6⅜	3¼	..	Belding H	200	4	4	4	..
57⅜	27¾	2	Bendix	200	34¼	33⅜	33⅝	33⅝
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	1000	48½	44¾	48½	45½
110¼	75¾	6	*Beth Steel	400	85¼	83⅛	84⅝	85⅝
154	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	..
41½	21	..	Bloom'dale	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
69	28¼	3§	Bohn Alum	400	37½	37	37	36¼
90⅜	60⅛	2	Borden	3300	80¾	79¾	80⅝	80⅝
5	2	..	Booth Fish	200	4	3⅝	4	..
50½	23⅝	3	Borg Warner	4100	31	30½	30½	31
24½	14¼	..	Briggs	1500	22¾	21⅝	22¼	21¾
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	800	16	15	16	16⅜
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	700	66	65½	66	65⅞
66½	53	4	Bklyn-Qu'n pf	100	59	59	59	..
178½	115	5	Bklyn Un G	100	135	133	135	131
33⅝	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
31⅞	19⅛	1	Bucyrus	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24¼
16⅜	7⅞	1	Budd Mfg	1500	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10½
14⅝	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	1300	13¾	13⅛	13¾	13⅞
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	2500	38	35⅝	38	36⅞
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	100	28½	28¼	28½	28¾
51⅞	29¼	..	Burroughs	4100	35¼	34	35	34
48⅞	29½	2½	Buch Term	100	35⅛	35	35½	34½
112⅞	66⅛	..	Byers	5000	80⅜	78½	80⅛	79⅞

—C—

77½	62	4	Calif Pack	100	63	63	63	62
27⅜	5	..	Callahan	100	1	1	1	..
89⅞	48⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	2000	57¾	54¾	57⅜	54¾
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	1800	17	15¼	16	15½
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	1200	67⅝	66¾	67	67
226¾	184⅞	10	Can Pac	3600	187⅜	187	187	187
52¼	45⅝	..	Can Pac w i	400	47	46⅞	46⅞	47
362¾	156½	6	Case Thresh	3700	203¼	184	201	185⅜
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	600	64¼	63	64¼	63¾
60	9	3	Celotex	1200	17⅛	15	16⅛	15½
20	17½	..	Celenese Corp	1200	18	17½	17¾	18
65⅜	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	500	51¾	50	51¾	49½
15⅞	5¼	..	Cert-Teed	100	10	10	10	10
45⅛	20	..	Cert-Teed pf	100	37	37	37	..
67⅞	20½	4.20	Checker Cab	1200	26½	26	26½	26
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	1700	63¾	63	63¾	62
21⅜	18¼	..	Ches Ohio rts	1700	22⅝	22¼	22½	22
241¾	171	10	Ches &Ohio	7900	191	189	191	188¾
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
10¾	4½	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
53½	35	..	Chi & E I pf	300	36	35⅜	35½	..
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt West	3200	12⅞	11⅝	12⅜	11¼
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	2700	42⅜	39¼	42	38
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	2500	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
46½	20½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1500	25¾	25¼	25¼	25
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	400	75	74½	75	74⅛
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu			18⅜	18¾	17
125⅞	95	7	Chi RI	100	107	107	107	107
104½	98	7	Chi RI 6%	100	101	101	101	..
110⅞	105	7	Chi RI 7%	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
67⅝	49	2.40	Childs	1500	55½	54⅜	54⅞	54
43	24	3	Chrysler	6300	32	30⅝	31½	32
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	300	41	40½	41	..
98¾	88	6½	City Ice pf	50	85	83	85	..
13¼	5⅜	.50	City Stores	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
60	30	5	Clett Pbdy	100	34½	34½	34½	..
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	1100	181⅜	177	181¾	177
52	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	50½	50½	50½	..
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	1200	57	56	56	55¾
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	1400	23½	22½	23	23¼
77	36½	2	Colo P & I	1000	54⅜	52⅝	53⅝	53⅜
87	58½	2§	*Colum Gas	4800	66⅞	65⅜	66⅝	66¼
110	104¼	6	*Col Gas pf A	100	107¼	106	106	107¾
198	108	5*	Col Carbon	5500	141	130½	140	130¾
37¾	18¾	.87	Col Graph	21100	20½	17¾	20	18
40⅜	23¾	2	Com Cred	1100	26½	26⅜	26½	26½
25¼	22¼	1¾	Com Cred pf	20	24	24	24	87½
87	80	6	Com Inv cv pf	700	81¾	81½	81¾	..
55	28½	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	400	34⅝	33½	33½	34
38	20¼	..	Com Sol	3500	26¾	25⅞	26¼	25½
20¼	12⅝	.80	Compwith So	4400	14⅝	14¼	14½	14⅜
104¾	99	..	Com So pf	100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
19¾	10½	..	Congoleum	1400	13¼	12¾	13⅛	13¼
27¾	15⅜	2	Con Film	1700	19⅞	19½	19¾	19⅜
29¾	18	2	Con Film pf	1200	21	20½	20⅞	21
176⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	9500	114½	112	114½	112⅝
103⅞	99⅛	5	Con Gas of	400	103	102½	103	103
2	⅞	..	Con Textile	200	1	⅞	⅞	1
22½	11⅜	1.20	Container A	600	15¾	14½	15⅜	14¼
53½	18⅞	..	Cont Bak A	400	25⅜	25	25¼	25⅜
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	100	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3⅝
71⅜	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	1200	61⅞	61½	61¾	62
32⅜	16⅛	3	Cont Dia Fib	2200	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞	20
77⅜	50	2.40	Cont Ins	100	58	58	58	57½
81¼	39¼	..	Cont Motors	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	1500	22½	22	22¼	22½
40⅞	20	1	Cont Shares	1200	26½	25⅞	26½	26
111⅜	82½	3§	Cont Stl	7600	97⅜	96⅝	97	97⅜
33	23	..	Cotv	1300	30⅜	29¾	30⅜	29⅝
35⅜	24½	2§	Cream of Wh	1300	30	30	30	30
117	104	7	Crucible pf	10	109¼	109¼	109¼	111
7	2	..	Cuba Cane Prod	..	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	..
9	5	..	Cub Am S	400	5⅛	4	5	5
48	38¼	4	Cudahy	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	5300	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅞
19⅜	8⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	3100	10⅞	10	10	10⅛
90½	55	3½	§Cutler			64½	64	64½	63

—D—

43⅝	24⅝	..	Davison	2900	29¾	28½	28⅞	28½
24½	20	1.40	Deere pf	300	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
181	146	9	Del2& Hud	800	166	162	166	160
153	110¼	6§	Del Lac&W	400	115	114¾	115	114¼
42¾	21¾	2.40§	Devoe & R A	1000	24⅛	21	24½	22¼
237	139	8	Diamond M	1000	219	211¼	219	209
95	63¼	1	Dome Mines	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	73⅝
30⅝	18	1.20	Dom Stores	100	20	20	20	20
145¼	96¾	4§	Dupont	4500	110½	109	110½	110⅜

—E—

255¼	175¾	5*	East Kodak	1900	216¾	214	215	216
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	1200	26	25¾	25¾	26
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto L	12100	81⅞	78⅞	80½	79
98¾	..	..	Elec Boat	1100	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	49300	74⅜	71⅞	74	72¾
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108¾
78¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	66½	65	66	65
86	39½	2.40	Emp P	600	54	51	54	..
50¾	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	1500	45¾	45⅜	45⅝	45¾
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	800	44	42¾	43⅝	43¼
43⅝	10⅜	..	Eureka Vac	1300	13	12	12	12
30¾	6½	..	Evans Auto L	1000	11⅜	8½	11⅜	9¼
26⅝	22	1½	Ex Buffet	90	23	23	23	24

—F—

50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	300	39⅞	39	39⅞	39¾
38	25½	..	Fed Dept St	400	32	31	31⅞	..
90¼	59⅝	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	100	63¼	63¼	63¼	..
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	38½	35⅞	35⅞	36
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	66½	66½	66½	67½
98	92	6½	Filene pf	130	98	97¼	98	97¼
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	200	72½	72½	72½	73
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	800	55⅞	55	55	55¼
5½	2¾	..	Fisk Rubber	1400	3	2⅞	2½	2⅝
21	6½	..	Fisk Rub 1 pf	37000	8	7⅞	8	7½
104½	98	6	Florsheim S	300	44	43½	44	43½
50⅞	25	3	Follansbee B	800	29½	28¾	29	29¾
104½	60½	3	Foster & Wh	7900	87¼	83¼	85	87
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	200	35	34½	35	35
28¾	11	..	Foundation	100	13	13	13	..
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	21300	48⅜	46⅜	48	47¾
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tx	6500	46⅜	45¼	45⅜	45¼

—G—

7¾	2½	..	Gardner M	100	3	3	3	3
16½	7	..	Gen Am Inv	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	9⅛
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	1400	87¼	86	86½	86⅜
71⅝	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	400	48¼	47¾	48	47
38½	16⅝	2	Gen Bronze	400	z22½	22¼	22¼	22½
34½	13½	..	Gen Cable	1100	16¾	14¾	16¾	14⅞
74¾	32	4	Gen Cable A	1200	42½	40	42	..
95⅜	60⅛	6	Gen Elec	30300	73½	70½	73	71⅝
117⅞	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	113¾
61¼	46½	3	Gen Foods	4100	55⅞	55	55½	56
106½	78	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	81	81	81	..
18⅜	8	1½§	Gen G&E A	1100	10¼	10¼	10½	10½
111	100	7	Gen G&E 7%	10	105	105	105	105
59⅜	40½	3§	Gen Mills	200	45	45	45	44½
96⅛	98⅝	5	Gen Mot spt	2000	93¾	93¼	93¼	93¼
54¼	37½	3§	Gen Motors	34600	45½	44⅝	45	44¾
131½	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	1300	125½	125⅜	125½	125½
52⅞	30⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	100	36⅛	36	36⅛	36¾
41¼	24	4	Gen O Ad A	100	25	25	25	25
21⅜	8½	..	Gen O Ad	100	11	11	11	..
51¼	30	..	Gen Theatres	5900	36	34½	36	34¾
106⅞	75⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	1200	80½	80	80¼	80⅞
19⅜	11⅛	..	Gen Realty	1500	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
90	65¼	4	*Gen Refrac	1000	73¾	69	73⅞	69¾
104½	58	5	*Gillette	8300	78¾	76	78¾	77½
20⅞	10⅜	..	Gimbel Br	100	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	13
38	15⅛	2§	Glidden	600	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	18
16	8¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10⅞
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	2600	42½	41¾	41⅞	42½
58½	22½	4	Goodrich	3900	30¼	28¼	30	28⅞
104½	78	7	Goodrich pf	100	81½	81½	81½	81⅞
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	1900	68¼	65⅞	68	67
102¼	90	7	Goodyear 1 pf	100	94½	94½	94½	..
28⅞	8½	..	Gotham Hos	100	12	12	12	12
13⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	600	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅝
59⅞	18	3	*Granby	1000	24	22½	23⅞	23⅝
52	30	1	Grand Silver	700	39¼	38	38¾	38⅜
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	100	15⅝	15½	15½	15½
43½	6¾	3	Grand Un pf	100	43	41	41	41
50⅜	33	4	Granite City	300	36	36	36

LIVE STOCK PRICES OFF AT CHICAGO

Surplus Receipts Cause Lowest Prices in Four Years —Lambs Also Weak

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—By flooding the market with cattle, producers furnished the killing side with a hammer which they wielded mightily, pounding prices to new low levels in about four years.

Medium-weight and weighty steers dropped around $1 a hundred, and 25 to 75 cents was clipped off light-cattle quotations, still leaving the young cattle to sell at an advantage over comparable grade heavies.

Hog prices were lowered early in the period but came back somewhat later to close 5 to 10 cents lower on light-weights and 10 to 20 cents lower on butchers sows. Increased receipts also broke the lamb market, good kinds dropping 50 to 75 cents and under-grades $1 or more while on the other hand, ewes were scarce and closed 25 to 50 cents higher, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Only the "upper crust" of steers and yearlings cashed at $10 to $10.50, with the practical top at $11 for both lights and heavies at the finish, compared with $11.75 top on Monday. Bulk of the cattle comprised medium to good grades that brought $8 to $10 during the period with common short fed and grassy types at $6 to $7.75.

There was no dependable outlet for butcher stock, prices slumping $1 to $1.50 and more, and cattle went begging, even at the decline, owing largely to the cheapness of fat steers and the opening of the season for south-western liquidation. Most beef cows brought $5 to $6.50, with cutters at $3.75 to $4.50; bulls dropped $1, and vealers $2 from the high time of the week.

Hogs scaling 230 to 250 pounds met an undependable outlet at a variety of prices and underweights, and pigs were slow at the opening, but improved later. Fairly broad demand was noted for the large showing of packing sows. The top was $9.80 late, with bulk 160 to 210 pound weights, $9.50 to $9.75; 270 to 310 pound averages $8.90 to $9; few extreme heavies, $8 to $8.10, and most packing sows, $7.60 to $7.90.

Shipping demand was narrow in the lamb market, and big receipts gave buyers the advantage. Native lambs bulked at $10.25 late, and range lambs $10.50 to $10.75; yearlings, $3.50 to $9.25. Fat ewes, $3 to $3.75.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Amer & Gen Sec 6% pf	41	..
do A	15	..
do B	3	..
Am-Can Utld Corp	8	10
do pt pf	33	35
Amer Insuranstocks un	14	16½
Amer &Con Corp	18	20
*Am Founders Corp	12	13
*do 6% 1st pf	41½	45½
*do 7% 1st pf	47	51
*do conv pf	83	83
do war	1½	..
Assoc Std Oil Stocks A	10½	11¼
Atlantic Secur pf	41½	44
do warrants	½	..
Basic Industry Shares	8	8¾
British Type Inv	9½	10¾
Century Shares	46	48
Chain Store Inv Corp	1	2½
do pf	70	..
Chain & Gen Eq 6½ % pf	63	72
Chartered Investors	22	25
do pf	78	80
Chicago Corp	11½	12½
Colonial Invest Corp	24	25
Community Shares A	9	..
do B	9	..
Continental Securities	48	49¾
Cont Metropolitan	4	8
Corporate Capital unit	17¼	19¼
Corporate Trust	7⅜	8⅛
Crum & Foster Ins S B	56	59
do 7% pf	100	103
Crum & Foster Inc B	57	60
do 8% pf	106	..
Deposited Bk Shrs N Y	11¼	12
do B 1	9½	10⅝
Diversified Tr Shrs A	22½	23¼
do B	19⅜	20⅛
do B	7⅞	8⅝
Equitable Inv units	15	20
Equity Invest	22	..
Federated Capital	14	16
First Amer Corp	9⅝	10⅛
Fixed Trust Shares A	19⅜	..
do B	17¼	..
General Equity Corp A	7	8
Granger Trading Corp	19	..
Guardian Inv (Conn)	20	23
do conv pf	20	24
do pf w w	22	26
Guard Pub Ut Inv w w	24	28
Guardian Rail Shares pf	24	28
Gude Winmill Trad Cp	35	45
Incorporated Investors	51½	54
Insull Inv	50¼	55
Inv Tr Assoc	18	22
Int Sec C Am 6½% pf	91½	..
do 6% cum pf	88	..
do A	41	..
do B	12½	..
Invest Trust of N Y	10¼	11¼
Investment Fund of N J	7	8
Inv T N A A	14	14½
do units	27¼	28¾
Investors Trust Shares	15	17
Jackson & C Sec 6% pf	97½	100
do Assoc	52	54½
Joint Investors A	30	..
do conv pf	100	106
Leaders of Industry A	10½	11¼
Manh Dearb	31	33
*Massachusetts Invest	42	44⅝
Mohawk Invest	58¾	61¾
Mutual Management	2	2¾
Nation-Wide Sec B	8⅝	9⅜
Nor Am Trust Shares	7⅞	3⅜
Northern Securities	128	132
No & So Am B	3	..
Old Colony Tr Assoc	40	43
Oil Shares units	51	56
Power & Light Secur	53	55
Power & Rail Tr Shares	12½	13½
Research Investment	23	..
Second Int Sec A	23	..
do 6% pf	41½	..
do B	5	..
Secur Corp Gen 7% pf	103	106
Shawmut Bank Invest	19	21
Spencer Trask Fund	35½	37½
Stand Am Tr Shrs	9⅛	9⅝
Stand Collat Trust	12½	13½
Stand Inv 5½% pf w w	74	75
Stand Oil Trust Shares	9⅝	11
S. W. Straus Inv units	50	54
Super Corp of Amer A	9¼	9¾
do B	8¾	9¼
Syndicate Shares	9⅜	10½
Trust Std Oil Shares A	9¼	..
do B	10⅛	10⅞
United Capital A un	30	..
do B	40	..
U S & Brit Inst B	3	..
do A	15	..
do $3 pf	41	..
U S El Lt & Pwr A	37	39
do B	10¼	10⅞
U S Shares A 1	11½	12¾
do C 1	23⅝	..
do C 3	17⅝	19½
Wedgwood Invest	6	..
do pf	70	80

*Ex-dividend.

BOND

Stand Inv 5s '37 ex w	80	84

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 18 Week Ago	Yr. Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.02¼ $1.06⅝	$1.49
Corn, 3 yellow	.98⅝ .97	1.08⅝
Oats, 2 white	.48¼ .48	.58½
Flour	5.35 5.35	6.90
Beef, family	23.50 23.50	29.00
Pork	31.50 31.50	32.00
Lard	.1025 .1010	.1260
Zinc	.0415 .0410	.0675
Iron	19.76 19.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00 31.00	36.00
Copper	.1125 .1150	.1850
Tin	29.75 29.10	45.35
Cotton, mid up	.1320 .1330	.1820
Rubber	.1087½ .1137½	.3160
Sugar	.0470 .0470	.0525
Lead	.0525 .0525	.0675
Print cloth	.0425 .0425	....

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany P&P 6s	93	92½
Alleghany 5s '44	100⅛	100⅛
Alleghany 5s '49	99⅛	99⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Alleghany 5s rct	94¾	94⅝
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104⅝	103¾
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	68	68
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	100¾	100¾
Am F Pow 5s	87⅞	87½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	105	104½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	97¾	97½
Am Met 5½s	97⅜	97⅛
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	102
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	166	164½
Am T & T col 5s '46	105¼	105½
Am T & T 6s	105¾	105½
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105⅝	105¼
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	101	101
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	106	105⅞
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97½	97
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81⅜	81⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90¼	90
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	91¾	91¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	131⅛	131¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	94⅜	94⅜
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	100	100
B&O 1st 4s '48	96	95½
B&O 4½s '33	100⅜	100¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104½	104⅜
B&O 4½s cv	101½	101½
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	105½	105¼
B&O 5s Series D	104	104
B&O rfg 6s '95	110	110
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	89⅞	89⅞
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	1	1
Boston & Me 5s '67	100¾	100½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102	102
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97¼	97
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	103¼	103¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92½	92½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102⅜	102⅜
By Products 5½s C	102	102
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	97	96⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96⅜	96½
Can Nat Ry Oct 4½s	103¾	103⅝
Cain North deb 6½s '46	117¾	117¾
Can Nat 4½s July	103⅜	103⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	88⅝	88½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99	99
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103¾	103⅝
Can Pacific 5s '54	102⅝	102⅝
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100⅝	100⅜
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	54⅞	52½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅛	100¼
Ches & O cv 4½s '30 A	98⅜	98⅜
Ches O gen 4½s '92 B	99	98¾
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	65⅛	65⅛
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	88	88
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	108	108
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	69½	69½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71	71
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	55⅞	55½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	88	87½
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	99⅞	99⅞
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	100	99¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	98	98
Chi RI&P 4½s '52 A	95⅞	95⅞
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¼	96
Chi Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91⅝	91¾
Clev CCC&StL gen 4s '93	91¾	91¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104½	104½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98⅞	98¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	100⅛	100
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96⅝	96⅝
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102½	102½
Com Av Baragua 7½s '37	75	75
Commercial Credit 5½s '35	97	97
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94¾	94¾
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99½	99¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	47	46¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106½
Container Corp 6s '46	92½	92½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	55	55
Cuba RR 6s '52	74	73¾
Cuba RR 6s '36	72½	72½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	87	86¾
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	93⅜	93⅜
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102½	102½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	104
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93⅞	93⅞
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94¾	94½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	94½	94½
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	91⅜	91
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91½	91½
Duquesne P L 4½s '67	101½	101½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	55	55
Edith Rock 6s	101¾	101¾
Erie cv 4s B '53	85	85
Erie 5s '67	93¼	93
Erie 1st con 7s '30	100⅛	100⅛
Erie gen 1len	81½	81½
Erie gen 5ss	93	93
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	114	113
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	60	60
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	26½	26½
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	99⅜	99⅜
Gen Cable 5½s '47	98½	98¼
Gen Cable 1my 5s	87⅞	87⅞
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	100	100
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	102	102
Gen Theater 6s	96¼	95⅜
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	93½	93
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106¼	106
Great Northern 5s '73 C	105¾	105¾
Great Northern 5½s '52	110¼	110¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅝	110⅝
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	104½	104½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99¼	98¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	67	67
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	100	99⅞
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅞	101⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105	105
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	94	93½
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101½	101
Inland Steel 4½s '78	95	94½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99⅞	99⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	62⅛	62
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56 C	92½	92½
Int Paper 6s '55	88½	88½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90½	90
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	112⅝	111¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97¼	96⅞
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	96¾	96¾
Kendall 5½s ww	75½	75½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105	105
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106⅛	106⅛
Keith 6s '46	80	80
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	92½	92½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102	102
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 D	103⅛	103
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅜	100⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	84⅞	84
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	90½	90½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99⅞	99½
L&N uni 4s '40	97	97
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	99½	99¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	47	47
Manila Sol 4s '59	76½	76½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101⅛	101⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101½	101½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	100¼	100¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	103¾	103⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78¼	78¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101	100¾
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100½	100½
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100⅝	100⅝
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103½	103¾
Montana Power 5s A '62	102¾	102¾
Morris & Essex 4½s	99⅜	99⅜
Nat Acme 6s '42	100½	100½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97¾	97½
N E T & T 4½s B '61	100⅝	100⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	87	87
N O T & M 5s B '54	95	94⅞
N O T & M 5½s '54	101½	101½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100½	100½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107⅝	107½
NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	97	96⅞
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	101½	101½
NY Chi & St L 6s '32	102½	102½
NY City 4½s '63	107	107
NY Dock 5s '38	73½	73½
NY Edison 5s '44	105	105
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	95¾	95¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93⅞	93⅞
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	122¾	122¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108	108
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101	100¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111	111
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	88¾	88¾
Nort & W div 4s '96	95½	95½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	60	60
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102⅝	102½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C	98⅜	98⅜
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	106	105
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66⅝	66½
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	93½	93¼
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113⅝	113⅝
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	62	62
Otis Steel 6s '41	102½	102
Pac Gas & Elec 5s' 42	103⅛	103
Pac Tel & Tel 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101½	101½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	65¼	64½
Penn RR con 4½s '60	101	101
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103¾	103¾
Penn RR 5s '64	104¼	104
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109½	109½
Penn RR 4½s D	96⅞	96⅞
Pere Marq 4½s	98¾	98¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95½	95½
Phil Co 5s '67	100¾	100⅝
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	100⅝	100⅝
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	81	81
Phil & Real C & I 6s '49	100	99
Poco Coll 5s	95	95
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93⅜	93¼
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	100¼	100¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	94	94
Pure Oil 5½s '48	98¼	98¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	99½	99½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	97⅞	97¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	90¾	90⅝
St L & S F 4½s '78	93¼	92¾
St L & S F 5s B '50	102⅛	102⅛
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	98¼	98¼
San Ant & Ark Pass 1st 4s '43	94¼	94¼
Schulco 6 f 6½s B '46	78	78
Seabd A L con 6s '45	50½	50
Shin El 6½s	86¾	86¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	97	97
Shell Union 5s '47	96¾	96
Shell Union 5s ct ww	99½	99¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102¾	102
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103½	103½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅞	101⅝
Sinclair Pip L s f 5s '42	100⅛	100⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95¾	95½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104½	104¼
So Colo Pow 6s '47	105	105
So Col Pow 5s	104⅞	104⅞
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94½	94½
So Pac 4½s '68	97½	97¾
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	99½	99¼
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	98¾	98½
So Ry gen 4s '56	90½	90⅛
So Ry con 5s '94	111	110¼
So Sy gen 6½s '56	103½	103½
So'West Tel rfg 5s '54	105⅝	105½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99½	99¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	81	81
Tenn Cen 6s	96	96
Te. & Elec Pow 5s '47	106¾	106¾
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	90⅜	90⅜
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105	105
Tex Corp 5s '44	104¼	104
Third Ave 5s '37	96½	96½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	24	24
Tol St L & W 4s '50	91¾	91¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅞	102⅞
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	91⅜	91⅜
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	92¼	92¼
Union Pacific 4s' 68	97¼	97¼
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	67½	67½
U S Rubber 5s '47	82½	82½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95⅜	95⅜
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 ww	86	86
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	101	101
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90	88
Va Ry 5s '62	105¾	105¾
Va Ry Power 5s '34	101¼	101¼
Wabash 4½s '78	93	93
Wabash 5s B '76	100⅞	100½
Wabash 5½s '75	103⅝	103⅜
Warner Bros 6s	100½	100
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104⅜	104⅜
West Shore 4s 2361	90¼	90
Western Maryland 4s '52	84¼	84¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99½	99½
Western Un r e 4½s '50	100⅛	100¼
Western Un 5s '51	103⅞	103⅝
Western Un col 5s '38	103	103
Western Un 6½s '36	109⅛	109⅛
Western Un 5s '60	104	104
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102¾	102½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	65	65
Youngstown 5s	102¾	102⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last July18	Last July17
3½s rg	100.28	100.28	100.28	100.28	..
1st 4¼s '47	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.5
4th 4¼s '38	102.28	102.28	102.26	102.26	102.30
4th 4¼s rg	102.30	102.30	102.25	102.25	102.25
US 3½s '47	101.20	101.20	102.10	101.20	..
US 3½s '45	101.28	101.28	101.12	101.12	..
US 3¾s '56	106.	105.20	105.20	106.	..
US 4s '54	108.14	108.14	108.3	108.3	108.12
US 4¼s '52	112.22	112.22	112.11	112.11	112.2

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitbii P&P 5s '53	85 ⅞	85
Antwerp 5s '58	98⅜	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¼	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98¾	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99	99
Australia 4½s '57	89½	89½
Australia 5s '57	89¾	89½
Australia 5s '57	89½	89½
Australia 7s ct ww	95	95
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104	103½
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	85¼	85¼
Austria (Upper 6½s '58	90¼	90¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95⅜	94⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104½	104
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113⅜	113⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109⅜	109¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110½	110
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	89¾	89¾
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	71½	71½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105⅝	105¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	90	89¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	75¼	75
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100⅝	100½
Bremen 7s '35	103⅜	102¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	78	78
Bulgaria 7½s '68	81½	81½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101⅞	101⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100	⅞100⅞
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	89	89
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	93	93
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	96¾	96¾
Chile (Rep) 6s ct	89⅜	89⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90¾	90
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90½	89⅞
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	102
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	94	93½
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	75½	75⅛
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	72⅞	92¾
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	99½	99½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	110	110
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	93⅜	93¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	101¼	101¼
Dresden 7s '45	106½	106½
Dutch E I 6s '47	100¼	99⅞
Est R R Co 7s '54	102¼	102¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	105¾	105⅜
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	91¼	91¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	97⅞	97¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	100	100
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118¼	118¼
Gels 6s	123½	123¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	96¼	96¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	90¼	90¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	85	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	84¼	84½
Germ G E 7s '45	106⅛	106⅛
Germ 5½s rct	106⅛	106⅛
Germ 5½s rct	89	88¾
Greek 6s '68	89½	85½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95½	95½
Hungary Ltd Mtg 7½s '61	93⅛	93
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100	99⅞
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	99⅞	99¾
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	88	88
Irish Free State 5s '57	99¼	99¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96	96
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97⅜	97¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅛	105
Jap 5½s	92¼	92
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	85	85
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91	91
Norway Bank 5s ct	98⅝	98⅜
Norway Bank 5s '67	98	98
Norway (King) 5s '63	99½	99½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	13	102½
Norway (King) 6s' 43	105	105
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅜	105¼
Norway (King) 6s' 52	103	103
Peru 6s '60	71½	71
Peru 6s '61	70¾	70
Peru 7s '59	92⅞	92⅞
Poland 7s '47	84	84
Poland 8s '50	95	95
Rhine West '55 ww ct	89¾	89¾
Rhine West '53 ww	90	90
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	102⅜	101
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 52	89½	89½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	73	72
Roumania 7s	83	83
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	66	66
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	77¾	77½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	95¼	95¼
Ruhr 6s	80⅝	80⅝
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91½	91¼
Roumania 7s	82⅝	82⅜
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	86¾	86¾
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	69¼	69
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	102	102
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	93¾	93¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	96½	96½
Saxon (State) 6½s '46	89¼	89¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	87	86½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96¼	96
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	86¾	86¾
Sierra 5s	101½	101½
Silesia Bk 6s '47	82	82
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	88¼	88
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	74	73⅞
Soissons (City) 6s s'36	104¾	104¾
Swedeen (King) ct 5½s '54	107	107
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107½	107¾
Styria (Prov) 7s '56	91¼	91¼
Tokio El Pow 6s s'55	90½	90½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91¾	91¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	87½	87¾
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	71	71
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100⅝	100½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104¾	104¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	90¾	90¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	94½	94½
Venez 7s	95	95
Vienna 6s '52	86¼	86¼
Westphalia El 6s '53	85	84
Yokohamaa (City) 6s '61	97½	97½

TO LIMIT PURCHASING ABROAD

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEYOGLU, Turkey—The Turkish Cabinet has decided to try and prevent any adverse fluctuations in the rate of exchange of Turkish lira by limiting its purchases of material abroad during the new financial year to $5,500,000. Thus the necessity of having to buy foreign currency at enormous cost in piastres to meet its engagements will be greatly diminished.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION SALES

LONDON (AP)—At the wool auction sales today were 6356 bales were offered, of which 5500 were sold. The offerings included 2733 South Americans which were readily bought by the Continent at full current pr

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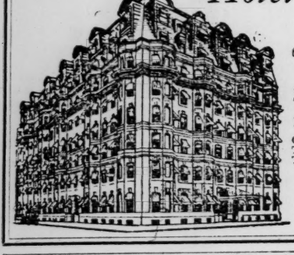

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Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

SPEED, as a soliciting point, is the strongest factor a railroad possesses, whether it be in competition with another railway or with a different agency of transport. Individuals seeking train schedules between various points take into account the speed of the respective trains and railroads, and the factor of fast transportation is one which the railroads must consider.

Between New York and Chicago, both the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads retain their 20-hour schedules (despite the fact that 30 years ago they had 18-hour trains). Railroad officials assert that 20 hours is fast enough for passengers' comfort and that the element of safety offsets the desirability of a faster schedule.

Westbound, because of the hour's difference between eastern and central time, the schedule permits virtually an overnight journey, without loss of business time. Eastbound, one must leave Chicago at noon to be in New York the next morning.

It is understood that the New Haven—having inaugurated its 4¾-hour Yankee Clipper between New York and Boston—is planning eventually to cut this to 4½ hours.

Newspapers on Trains

With the advent of the summer season it is timely to republish the list of railroads on which copies of The Christian Science Monitor are carried. The complete circular, in which all trains are listed by name, and the terminal points between which these trains operate, is now in process of reprinting, in order to include a number of additions to the circular of two years ago.

While it is impossible to mention specific trains in the subjoined list, the purpose is to indicate the large group of railways which have shown their appreciation of clean, constructive journalism by making this paper available to their patrons. That this has been welcomed by passengers has been attested by numerous communications reported received by railroads.

List of Railroads

The lines carrying this newspaper on from one to a dozen of their trains follow: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Atlanta & West Point; Atlantic Coast Line; Baltimore & Ohio; Boston & Albany; Boston & Maine; Canadian National Railways; Canadian Pacific Railway; Central Railroad of New Jersey; Chicago & Alton; Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago Great Western; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (Monon); Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; Chicago & North Western.

Also Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Colorado & Southern; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Denver & Rio Grande Western; Erie; Florida East Coast; Great Northern; Gulf Coast Lines; Illinois Central; Kansas City Southern; Lehigh Valley; Louisville & Nashville; Missouri-Kansas-Texas; Missouri Pacific; National Railways of Mexico.

Others include New York Central; New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate); New York, New Haven & Hartford; Northern Pacific; Pennsylvania; Raymond & Whitcomb Land Cruises; St. Louis-San Francisco; Seaboard Air Line.

Other Lines

Also, the Soo Line (Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie); South African Railways (decision pending); Southern Railway; Southern Pacific; Spokane, Portland & Seattle; Texas & Pacific; Union Pacific; Victorian Railways (Australia); Wabash; Western Pacific.

The recognition shown by the railways in the United States and other countries to an international daily newspaper has been cited as indicating the propriety of a reciprocal attitude toward these carriers, and many readers of this newspaper have expressed their desire to utilize rail services as a result of this.

Several air lines which tie-in to railway services either on a directly supplementary service, or by a degree of coördination of schedules also carry this newspaper in their planes, these lines including the Northwest Airways, the Transcontinental Air Transport-Maddux Air Lines, Stout Air Lines and the West Coast Air Transport.

Colorful Locomotive

Following the public interest manifested in the buff and blue colors in which the two locomotives drawing its Minute Man train from Boston to the West were painted, the Boston & Maine Railroad has decided to paint the engine which pulls the Flying Yankee to Portland a resplendent green and gold.

This train, with a schedule of 51 miles an hour average, ranks high on the list of fast trains in the United States, being one of the fastest non-stop trains. It covers the 115 miles between Boston and Portland in 2 hours, 15 minutes.

The upper part of the engine's boiler jacket and the fixtures above, will be green. The running gear is a darker hue of green, both being striped with gold. The tender, in dark green, has the road's name in gold, while the name of the train, the Flying Yankee, is carried below the window of the cab.

Cleveland Terminal Opened

With quiet ceremonies, the new Cleveland Terminal recently was opened by the New York Central and the Nickel Plate roads, which will use it, with other possible tenants. It cover 35 acres of land and is surmounted by a tower 708 feet high, containing offices. The tracks, 34 in number, are electrified for four miles out from the new station.

Of Interest to Travelers

The Seaboard Air Line claims now to have the fastest "one-night out" schedule between New York and Florida. Leaving New York at 9:10 a. m. the train reaches Jacksonville 24 hours later and Miami and St. Petersburg sleepers both reach destination that evening. Northbound service is on a comparable "one-night en route" basis from Florida points on both coasts.

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"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"

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Attractive rooms and suites available for a long or short period.

New Fireproof Garage

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Every Room has Private Bath
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Write for folder showing map

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Excellent Cuisine
Reasonable Rates

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Single $2.00 2.50 3.00
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Suites for four $5.00 6.00
Nothing higher

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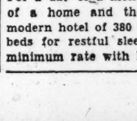

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

COEN DEFEATS H. M. COGGESHALL

Have Five-Set Battle in United States Clay Court Singles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Bryan M. Grant Jr., the youthful Atlanta player, opposed Bruce P. Barnes, Austin (Tex.) star in the semifinal round of the United States clay court tennis championship at the Rockhill Tennis Club today. The other semifinal match in the men's singles between W F. Coen Jr., Kansas City and H. L. Bowman, New York was scheduled for play tomorrow.

Barnes advanced through his defeat of W. D. Brown, St. Louis, in one quarterfinal round contest, while Grant upset Frederic Mercur, So Bethlehem, in another match.

Barnes eliminated Brown in straight sets, which was somewhat unexpected. In the opening set Brown ran up a lead of 5 to 3 in games and had set point twice, but lost it on errors. Barnes overcame the lead and won the set, 9—7. At this stage of the match Brown became fatigued, due to his hard play on Wednesday. The Texas player won the next set, 6—0, and the third, 6—4. Brown forced closer play in the final set, but Barnes, exhibiting fast net placements and steadiness, won it and the match.

In another quarterfinal encounter Grant won from Mercur in straight sets, 8—6, 6—3, 6—3. The southern star showed great determination against his older opponent and kept on returning the ball until Mercur missed. The latter tried a steady attack from the baseline, but was not successful.

Bowman outsteadied J. G. Hall, Orange, in their four-set battle. Hall showed fast service during part of the match, but was not quite up to his usual game. Bowman, however, played his best tennis of the week.

The quarterfinal match between Coen and H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, required the limit of five sets. Coggeshall won the first two sets and when leading 5 to 4 in the third appeared a certain winner. A splendid passing shot from his backhand enabled Coen to turn the tide and ultimately win the set. Coggeshall's shots lacked force in the fourth set while Coen played a better baseline game to win the final set and the match. The score was 6—8, 1—6, 8—6, 6—1, 6—3.

All of the favorites won their matches in the men's doubles event although several teams were forced to play five-set matches before winning. Mercur and Hall were given plenty of competition by the new combination of J. B. Adoue Jr., Dallas, and B. P. Barnes, Austin. The veteran Adoue surprised the gallery by matching shots with Mercur and Hall during the first four sets, the Texas pair carried the fifth set to 5-all, when Mercur won his service to lead 5 to 4 and then broke through Barnes's service to win the tenth game, the set 6—4 and the match.

In the semifinal match Brown and Coggeshall meet F. F. Royer and L. L. Thalheimer while F. X. Shields and J. E. Pare play Mercur and Hall in the other tomorrow. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, 6—8, 1—6, 8—6, 6—1, 6—3.

H. L. Bowman, New York, defeated J. G. Hall, Orange, N. J., 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.

B. P. Barnes, Austin, defeated W. D. Brown, St. Louis, 9—7, 6—0, 6—4.

B. M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, 8—6, 6—3, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, and G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated G. H. Boehmer Jr., and T. A. Eggmann, St. Louis, 6—3, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

F. X. Shields, New York, and J. E. Pare, Dayton, defeated T. M. Easton, San Diego, and Lawrence Hall, San Jose, 6—1, 6—3, 7—5.

Quarterfinal Round

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, and H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, defeated J. A. Barr and L. J. Quick, Dallas, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

F. F. Royer and L. L. Thalheimer, Chicago, defeated G. J. Jennings Jr. and G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, 7—5, 6—1, 6—4.

F. X. Shields, New York, and J. E. Pare, Dayton, defeated S. D. Lockwood, San Francisco, and S. J. Almquist, Berkeley, 6—1, 6—3, 4—6, 1—6, 7—5.

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, and J. G. Hall, Orange, defeated B. P. Barnes and J. B. Adoue Jr., Dallas, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2, 1—6, 6—4.

Two U. S. Swimming Marks Are Broken

HONOLULU (AP)—Two United States swimming records were bettered here July 17 in the international meet featuring entrants from Yale University and Meiji University, of Japan.

Clarence L. Crabbe of Honolulu, swimming for the University of Southern California, eclipsed his own United States mark for the 1500-meter freestyle, finishing in 20m. 6.2s. His former record was 20m. 48.6s.

The United States 200-meter breaststroke record of 2 m. 55.2 s., held by Walter Spence, was shaded by Y. Tsuruta of Meiji University in winning that event here. Tsuruta finished in 2 m. 53 s.

Yale won the 600-meter relay, the winning team being John Howland Jr., '30, R. L. Messimer, '31, Bradford Butler '32, J. K. Brines, '32, A. T. Hapke Jr., '33, and L. B. Osborne, '32, and the time 6 m. 19.8 s. The Hiumakani team of Honolulu was second and the All Hawaiian team third.

Mickey Reilly of the University of California won the springboard diving contest. J. A. Godchaux '32, of Yale, was second and W. S. Manuel '30, Yale, third.

ENGLAND'S POLO TEAM LOSES

BEAUFORT PARK, Wiltshire, Eng. (AP)—England's international polo team, which is being groomed for the matches against the United States in September, was defeated by a second-string team today, 8 goals to 3. The first team played with a revised lineup, consisting of Aidan Roark, No. 1; Capt. C. T. Roark, 2; H. P. Guiness, 3, and Lewis L. Lacey, back, and gave a very poor display, Captain Roark and Guiness being in particularly bad form. On the opposing team were Capt. R. George, Gerald Balding, Capt. C. H. Tremayne and Maj. E. G. Atkinson

CANADA WINS MacKINNON CUP

BISLEY CAMP, Eng. (AP)—Canada won the MacKinnon rifle challenge cup, July 17. The victory atoned for the Dominion's loss of the Kolapore Cup and was Canada's seventh victory in this great team shoot of the National Rifle Association meeting since the cup was first offered in 1891.

Yankee Defeats Weetamoe and Enterprise by Minutes

Boston's Candidate for the Defense of the America's Cup Shows Up Finely in Strong Breeze Off Newport

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—The four cup defense candidates are back in their respective yards for overhauling, having voluntarily called off the observation series, following an outstanding victory of the Boston-built Yankee over the two Bristol productions, Weetamoe and Enterprise, over the cup course July 17 in a 17-knot breeze. The Weetamoe and Enterprise went up to the Herreshoff plant at Bristol today for their grooming. The Whirlwind, cut out Thursday's race in order to reach Nevin's yard at City Island for changes in her head rig to obviate a strong weather helm, while the Yankee remained here for certain minor changes at the Williams & Manchester yard.

The yachts will have a fortnight in which to prepare for the next series, which will be the eight squadron runs and races on the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club the first nine days in August. Ten days more will then be allowed for another overhaul with the elimination races, starting on Aug. 20 and running 10 days.

The Weetamoe came out of the observation series with the best record, having won five out of six races. The Enterprise was next with four wins and three defeats; the Yankee had three wins and four defeats, and the Whirlwind one win and six defeats. The Weetamoe proved to be the best boat in moderate airs, the Enterprise was the light-weather yacht, the Yankee went well in a breeze over 15 knots, while the Whirlwind remains an enigma, although much faster in strong rather than in the weak winds.

Yankee Does Well

The showing of the Yankee in the last race July 17 in which she beat the Weetamoe 3m. 8s. and the Enterprise 5m. 1s. in a three-cornered match, was consistent with her previous performances and was no surprise. Such an outcome is regarded as inevitable when the winds are sufficiently strong, and they averaged between 18 and 19 knots during the race. Whether such conditions are likely to prevail late in September is a question; but they are regarded as typical for July and August in eastern Block Island Sound.

With the Whirlwind at City Island, the cup committee ordered a triangular affair, and as the breeze was strong from the west southwest, directed a 30-mile windward and leeward race. The skippers were also ordered not to split tacks, nor engage in luffing matches, but to give the boats a good relative tryout under as equal conditions as possible.

The Enterprise won the start, being nicely berthed on the Yankee's weather quarter, with the Weetamoe as usual to leeward, but out ahead of the Boston boat, all three on the starboard tack.

Seeing Yankee's plight between two competitors, skipper Vanderbilt on the Enterprise considerately tacked to port to give the Boston boat a free wind. The other two followed almost immediately.

Yankee Forereaches Enterprise

It was on this long port tack that the Yankee showed marked superiority over the two boats which up to this time had been defeating her quite consistently. With the wind at 18 knots, she forereached the Enterprise and worked out to the weather of the Weetamoe's course, feats which she seemed unable to accomplish in the soft airs in previous races. Half an hour after the start, when the three yachts tacked to starboard, the Yankee was well to the weather of her rivals, while the Enterprise was going past the Weetamoe to windward.

At the start, the Yankee was the only boat to carry a baby jibtopsail, but half way up the course, when the breeze slackened to 15 knots, the other two broke out their smallest jibtopsails, and even then they sailed with scuppers boiling, while the Yankee's lee rail was just awash.

As the yachts approached the weather mark, the breeze took on again and the Weetamore at once shortened sail, the jibtopsail coming down on the run. The move seemed to benefit the Nichols boat for she worked away from the Aldrich yacht and half a mile from the buoy had a clear lead over her of a few hundred yards.

In the meantime the Yankee had come up to the turn, dousing her jibtopsail as she neared it. Secretary Adams swung her round like a top, the big ballooner breaking out ere she had straightened out for her run back to the finish. The spinnaker followed promptly, being set to port. The Weetamoe turned 1m. 41s. later, being also under ballooner and spinnaker within two minutes after rounding. The Enterprise did not take in her headsails until she was well round the mark, and was slow setting her big running kites.

Gains on Every Mile

The Yankee gained on the trailers on every mile down the breeze and, despite a rather heavy sea, she kept her spinnaker drawing all the way to the finish. At one time the breeze ran up to over 20 knots, according to the wind gauge on the race committee's tug, while it varied very little in direction all day.

The Yankee outran the Weetamoe 1m. 27s. and proved 2m. 50s. speedier than the Enterprise under such conditions, although the Aldrich yacht was favored with a stronger breeze astern.

Yankee's time over the course, 30 miles to windward and return of 3h. 9m. 8s., was the fastest of the series and was within 17m. of the record established in 1901 by the Columbia, a 90-foot sloop under the same conditions and in practically the same waters. The summary:

EIGHTH OBSERVATION RACE—Course 30 Miles, Windward and Leeward. Wind Strong. Sea Rough.

Yacht and Owner	Elapsed Time H. M. S.
Yankee, J. S. Lawrence et al	3 09 08
Weetamoe, George Nichols et al	3 12 16
Enterprise, W. W. Aldrich et al	3 14 09
First Leg—To Windward	
Yankee	1 53 25
Weetamoe	1 55 06
Enterprise	1 55 36
Second Leg—To Leeward	
Yankee	1 15 43
Weetamoe	1 17 10
Enterprise	1 18 33

The following is a brief summary of the observation races off Newport:

Date	Result	Time M S
July 7	Yankee beat Enterprise	1 56
	Weetamoe beat Whirlwind	3 52
July 8	Whirlwind beat Yankee	7 25
	Weetamoe beat Enterprise	26
July 9	Weetamoe beat Yankee	2 17
	Enterprise beat Whirlwind	7 56
July 10	Enterprise beat Yankee	34
	Weetamoe beat Whirlwind	35
July 11	Yankee beat Whirlwind	1 35
July 12	Enterprise beat Whirlwind	34 50
July 16	Weetamoe beat Yankee	4 06
	Enterprise beat Whirlwind	5 09
July 17	Yankee beat Weetamoe	3 08
	Yankee beat Enterprise	5 01

WHIRLWIND AT CITY ISLAND

NEW YORK (AP)—The Whirlwind, America's Cup candidate, arrived at City Island, July 17, for further adjustments. The syndicate, headed by Paul Hammond and Landon K. Thorne, still believes that the sloop can compete on at least an even basis with the other three cup candidates. The sloop's mast will be placed further forward in an attempt to eliminate the weather helm which she has carried, and permit her to point closer to the wind. Her showing on other points of sailing has been creditable, and if her rig can be altered suitably she may yet give the other candidates a battle for the honor of defending the cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock V.

MISS WEISEL IN THE FINAL

Defeats Majorie A. Morrill 5—7, 6—0, 6—3 in the Semifinals

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass. — Two daughters of California—Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland and Miss Dorothy Weisel of Sacramento—gained the final round of the Longwood women's invitation tennis tournament here July 18 on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club.

The feature match of the morning play was Miss Weisel's victory over Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass., ranked No. 11 nationally. Miss Weisel, present champion of California, proved too steady for Miss Morrill, and won after losing the first set at 7—5. The first game, Miss Weisel serving, went to deuce seven times, Miss Morrill netting and driving out on the last two points. Miss Morrill's first service game also went to deuce, but she won with two fine placements.

The next two games were breaks through service, and were won at love. Then the Pacific coast girl went ahead to lead at 4—2, only to find Miss Morrill attacking at the net, and tying the score at 4—all. Miss Morrill forced the Californian to run, and this, coupled with brilliant net play, gave the Dedham player the first set. Miss Morrill won eight straight points in the last two games of this set, including five placements and a net corder, and two outs by Miss Weisel.

Miss Morrill, however, had spent most of her energy, and could not advance to the net in the second set, dropping it at 6—0. Miss Weisel's passing shots were the telling factor in this set.

After the intermission Miss Weisel played steady tennis to win at 6—3. Only once was Miss Morrill successful in advancing to the net to win a game. That time occurred after Miss Weisel was leading 5—2. The Californian, however, did not make that mistake again and kept Miss Morrill behind the baseline with brilliant lobs and cross-court shots. The point score:

First Set

Miss Weisel	..	10	3	0	4	4	5	2	3	3	5	0	0	—	38—5
Miss Morrill	.	8	5	4	0	2	3	4	5	5	3	4	4	—	47 7

Second Set

Miss Weisel	.....	5	4	4	4	4	—	25	—6
Miss Morrill	.....	3	1	1	2	1	1	—	9—0

Third Set

Miss Weisel	.....	6	3	4	1	4	4	4	1	5	—32—6
Miss Morrill	.....	4	5	1	4	2	0	1	4	3	—24—3

Mrs. Harper had an easy time defeating Virginia Hilleary of Germantown, Pa., 6—1, 6—0, in the other semifinal round match. The summary:

LONGWOOD WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., defeated Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., 5—7, 6—0, 6—3.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Virginia Hilleary, Germantown, Pa., 6—1, 6—0.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Marjorie K. Gladman and Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Clara Louise Zink and Virginia B. Rice, 8—6, 6—3.

Mrs. William Endicott and Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere defeated Mrs. Arp J. Lamme Jr. and Mrs. Clifford Lockhorn, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4.

Dorothy Weisel and Mrs. L. A. Harper defeated Mrs. Gerson Hirsch and Ethel L. Burkardt, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Dorothy Andrus and Virginia Hilleary defeated Mrs. J. L. Bremmer and Mrs. Frank H. Godfree, 6—0, 7—5.

R. D. ROOT TO COACH AGAIN

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The council of the National University voted unanimously July 17 to accept an offer from Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire American oil man, to pay the salary of a football coach for the university this year. Reginald D. Root of Leroy, N. Y., tackle on the Yale varsity elevens of 1924 and 1925, who coached the team last year, has been reengaged. The National University team has several games scheduled with American teams, including four to be played in the United States.

HEYDLER UPHOLDS BOSTON

NEW YORK (AP)—President John A. Heydler of the National League refused to allow Chicago's protest of the second game of the Cubs-Braves doubleheader played at Boston July 13. The Braves won the game, 3 to 0, after the play had reverted back to the eighth inning to comply with the 6 o'clock Sunday baseball law in Boston. President William Veeck of the Cubs was present to protest at the hearing before President Heydler while President Fuchs represented the Braves.

SMITHTOWN POLO TEAM WINS

CEDARHUURST, L. I.—The Smithtown polo team of Earl S. Potter, Michael G. Phipps, F. T. Porter and Hardie Scott defeated the Fort Neck four, 21 to 6, to win the final gaame for the Independence Cups at the Rockaway Hunting Club July 17.

SUTTER GAINS SEMIFINALS

Barry Wood, Sidney Wood and Murphy Also Advance at Longwood

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Tulane University of Louisiana and Harvard University will be represented in the semifinal round of the Longwood Bowl tennis tournament singles as the result of play in the quarterfinal round on July 17 at the Longwood Cricket Club. Clifford S. Sutter of Tulane, United States intercollegiate champion, faces W. Barry Wood Jr. of Milton, Harvard's three-sport athlete, in one semifinal, while Richard T. Murphy of Utica, N. Y., another representative of Harvard, earned the right to play Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York, in the other.

Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon, also of Tulane, gained the semifinal round in doubles, as did Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Harvard varsity captain, and Henry L. Johnson Jr. of Waban and Dartmouth College. Hill and Johnson have teamed up together for a great many years. Sidney Wood and Harold Blauer of New York won their way through to the semifinals in the upper bracket. Edward W. Feibleman and J. Brooks Fenno were the other players to advance in the doubles competition.

In singles Sutter was called upon to meet Clayton L. Burwell of Charlotte, N. C., and a student of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. Sutter won quite handily in straight sets at 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

Forced to Default

The match that was expected to be the feature battle of the day was suddenly interrupted in the second set when Eddie Jacobs of Baltimore found it necessary to default to Barry Wood. Jacobs had met with a mishap in his match with Malcolm Hill the day before, but played July 17 until he was forced to quit. At the time of the default Wood was leading 6—3, 2—2. Jacobs started the match well by scoring three service aces in the first game, and followed it up with two more on his second service. The large gathering began to notice after the third game that Jacobs was playing under a severe handicap.

Murphy of Harvard met and defeated the new star from the Pacific coast, Jack Tidball of Los Angeles, with the loss of seven games in a three-set match, scored at 6—3, 6—4, 6—0. Murphy entered the match in a fresher condition than did Tidball, who had quite a battle the day before in defeating the No. 1 seeded player, Feibleman. Murphy showed good tennis sense against the newcomer, who was dangerous even though he had his back to the wall.

Sidney Wood won in what turned out to be the feature battle of the day. He defeated Keith E. Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., United States junior champion, in a four-set battle which required 48 games. They both swapped strokes and drove with great power. The Californian gained a lead of 3—1 in the first set, but failed to hold it. Wood won the set at 7—5.

Fights Against Odds

Gledhill also gained a lead of 3—1 in the second set, but after 14 games he came out on the losing end. The Californian then tried to force the issue in the third set. Wood gained a lead of 5—1 and was one point away from a straight set victory, but Gledhill, fighting against all odds, came from behind to win the set at 9—7. Gledhill, however, seemed to have spent his tennis power for, after the usual intermission, he lost the deciding set to Wood without winning a game.

In an all-southern doubles match, Sutter and Bayon defeated Donald H and Kendall Cram of Nashville, Tenn., 7—5, 6—4, 6—8, 7—5. It was a hard-fought affair throughout, with the Crams showing up better against the Tulane pair than they have so far this season.

Hill and Johnson had a four-set battle against a Pacific coast pair, Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh, but won out at 6—1, 8—6, 3—6, 10—8.

The other quarterfinal round doubles were won in straight sets. Feibleman and J. Brooks Fenno paired to defeat George E. Abbot and W. W. Weld, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3, and Sidney Wood and Harold Blauer of New York defeated Benedict and McCabe, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

LONGWOOD BOWL TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Clayton L. Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

W. Barry Wood Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—3, 2—2, default.

Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., defeated Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, Calif., 6—3, 6—4, 6—0.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., 7—5, 8—6, 7—9, 6—0.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Malcolm T. Hill Jr. and Henry L. Johnson Jr. defeated Leighton Brewer and Joseph Russell, 6—4, 7—5.

Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh defeated H. S. Moore and Worth Oswald, 6—4, 6—2.

Quarterfinal Round

Edward W. Feibleman and J. Brooks Fenno defeated George E. Abbot and W. W. Weld, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Harold Blauer defeated E. Benedict and G. McCabe, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Malcolm T. Hill Jr. and Henry L. Johnson Jr. defeated Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh, 6—1, 8—6, 3—6, 10—8.

Clifford S. Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon defeated Donald H. and Kendall Cram, 7—5, 6—4, 6—8, 7—5.

SEVEN SPEEDBOATS ALREADY ENTERED

NEW YORK (AP)—Seven boats have been entered for the twenty-eighth annual gold cup regatta for high-speed power craft to be held Aug. 16 and 17 on the Shrewsbury River at Red Bank, N. J., it was announced July 17. Entries close Aug. 6. The latest challenger is El Lagartito, a hydroplane owned by George C. Reis of Bolton Landing, N. Y., representing the Lake George Club. The others scheduled to compete are: the Imp, owned by Richard F. Hoit, Fort Washington, N. Y., defending the trophy; Miss Columbia, Theodore E. Hall, New York; The Redbanker, Gerald Holbrook and Joseph Banfield, Red Bank; Hotsy-Totsy, Victor W. Kliesrath, Port Washington; Californian, Richard F. Loynes, Long Beach, Calif.; and Scotty, S. B. Dunsford, Wolfeboro, N. H.

Somersetshire In Won Column at Last

ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP LEADERS

	W	L	1st Ins. Led	Beh	AWR	Pts
Lancashire	7	0	3	5	1	90
Nottinghamshire	6	1	5	3	1	86
Kent	9	5	2	1	0	85
Yorkshire	8	2	2	2	1	84
Gloucestershire	8	3	0	4	1	80
Sussex	6	3	4	4	0	80
Essex	5	3	4	4	0	72

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — While main cricketing interest has been focused in recent days upon the inconclusive match between England and Australia at Leeds, several important developments have taken place in the English intercounty championship wherein Lancashire still leads and Nottinghamshire, Kent and Yorkshire are battling hard for second place and are separated from each other by only one point.

To find the "high spot" in today's cricketing news one has, however, to swoop away down to last place where Somersetshire at last shows figure 1 in the "Won" column. Two factors contributing greatly to this belated inaugural success were a splendid innings of 205 runs in Somersetshire's first innings against Leicestershire by E. F. Longrigg and the brilliant bowling performance of the winers' veteran captain—J. C. White—who, during the match, captured 10 wickets at an average cost of less than 13 runs apiece.

Leicestershire, for whom E. W. Dawson made 95 in the second innings, scored 259 and 231 against 439 for 9 wickets and 55 for 2, Somersetshire's margin of victory being 8 wickets.

In a previous game Somersetshire was defeated in an exciting finish by Yorkshire. The northerners, victorious by 170 runs with 7 minutes to spare, obtained 161 and 292 runs for two wickets declared, and the losers hit 103 and 180. The top score of the match was Edgar Oldroyd's 164, not not out, for Yorkshire.

Rain Prevents Victory

In the Yorkshire men's next engagement against Glamorganshire they were deprived of success by a heavy rain, which delayed play over two hours and finally caused abandonment 25 minutes before time stumps should have been drawn. At this stage Yorkshire needed only 58 runs to win. As the Glamorganshire players led in the first innings, 262 against 208, they gathered 5 points to their opponents' 3. The second-innings scores were Glamorganshire 113, Yorkshire 110, for no wickets.

Just before meeting Yorkshire, Glamorganshire did very well to avert defeat at the hands of Leicestershire. The latter obtained 373 runs in response to the home side's poor opening venture of 197, but M. J. Turnbull and his men fought back determinedly and made 355 in their second knock, leaving Leicestershire the impossible task of scoring 180 in an hour to win. When time expired, the visitors had made 47. Apart from Somersetshire no county managed to register a victory this week—partly because of rain and partly because the first-innings scores ran large as they did notably at Blackheath where Kent's first innings realized 317 and Surrey's 375.

Woolley Scores 110 Runs

Kent's second visit to the wicket produced 131 runs for one wicket and the best individual scores were 110 by F. E. Woolley of Kent and 117 and 111 by H. S. Squires and H. A. Peach respectively of Surrey. In a previous contest Kent took 5 points for a lead in the first innings over Middlesex and at one period looked like winning. The scores were Kent 287 and 70 for 3 wickets, Middlesex 87 and 333. J. W. Hearne hit 144 in magnificent style in Middlesex's second knock and Woolley 77 in Kent's first. Nottinghamshire, the present holder of the championship participated in drawn games in its last two fixtures.

Against Derbyshire the champions scored 301 to 286, Derbyshire made 252 for 6 wickets in the second innings, but against Warwickshire, they had the worst of the argument as they secured only 391 and 169 for two wickets, while Warwickshire hit 520. Lancashire's match with Warwickshire was remarkable for the splendid batting display of Ernest Tyldesley whose contribution of 256, not out, towards Lancastrians' first-innings score of 504 for 5 wickets, declared, was the highest in his career. His previous best was 244 against the same opposition 10 years ago. Warwickshire totaled 159 and 154 for 7 wickets.

Another man who made his highest score yet in first-class cricket was Thomas Cook who piled up 278 in Sussex's first innings of 537. It was against Hampshire which retaliated with 254 and 83 for two wickets.

I. A. R. Peebles, the Scotsman who bowled so well for Oxford in this year's intervarsity cricket match, turned out for Middlesex against Essex which just scraped home with the first-innings points, scoring 263 against 257. When play ceased Essex made 60 for two wickets in the second innings.

Worcestershire's Drawn Games

Worcestershire's drawn games were against Northamptonshire and Gloucestershire. In the first case Worcestershire led in first innings 501 to 329, and in the second the teams equally shared the eight points at stake because the first innings had not been completed by both sides when rain caused final abandonment.

At Northampton V. W. C. Jupp did his best batting this season making 142, not out, in Northamptonshire's second innings of 335 for 7 wickets. Gloucestershire somewhat belied the big reputation it has made this season by fading out against Sussex and lost by 8 wickets with scores of 130 and 298 against 234 and 195 for 2 wickets. The best item was 126 for Sussex by E. H. Bowley, Before rain put an end to play at Worcester, Worcestershire made 89. The only other game on the program was that at Southampton where Hampshire led Essex in the first innings, 240 to 233. The second-innings scores were Essex 30 for no wicket and Hampshire 213.

MANERO LEADS WITH 67

ELMSFORD, N. Y. (AP)—A brilliant 67 over the links of the Fairhaven Country Club enabled Tony Manero of Elmsford to lead the field by one strike in the first 18 holes of the 72-hole metropolitan open golf championship, July 17. A stroke behind with 68 was Ed. Dudley, Wilmington (Del.) professional. Horton Smith, professional at the Cragston (N. Y.) club and Joe Kirkwood trick shot artist from Philadelphia, tied for third place with 69.

CHICAGO CUBS BEAT BROOKLYN

Robins Now Lead by Two Games—120 Hits in National League Contests

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	49	32	.605
Chicago	49	36	.576
New York	44	38	.537
St. Louis	41	39	.513
Boston	39	43	.476
Pittsburgh	39	44	.470
Cincinnati	37	44	.457
Philadelphia	28	50	.359

RESULTS JULY 17

Pittsburgh 6, Boston 2.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 3.
New York 12, St. Louis 9.
Cincinnati 14, Philadelphia 9.

Chicago Cubs cut the Brooklyn margin of three games to two in the National League race for first place in the third game of their important series at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, July 17, by defeating the home forces, 6 to 3. That victory was not attained with ease, however, for before a verdict was reached the teams had gone 13 full innings.

The entire league apparently went upon a batting spree and the eight clubs produced an avalanche of hits. In all there were 120 base hits officially recorded in the four games and no team made fewer than 12.

As a result of defeating Brooklyn the Cubs now have won two out of the three played. With a run in the first inning and two in the fourth, the Cubs were away to an early lead, but the Robins got one in the fifth and tied in the eighth. Play went on to the thirteenth when Blair scratched a single, English singled, and Cuyler singled for one run, and Stephenson followed with a single that brought in two more. Vance was in the box for the losers after the eighth inning and Bush relieved Teachout to pitch the last five and two-thirds innings for Chicago. Phelps and Finn hit home runs for Brooklyn.

Pittsburgh defeated the Boston Braves at Braves Field, 6 to 2. It was the second win in three games for the Pirates. The two teams are battling for fifth place in the standing, with the Braves now holding the position by the scant half-game margin. French pitched smartly for the Pirates and, aided by ability to bear down in the pinches and good support, wormed out of several precarious positions. In losing, the Braves made 13 hits, the same number as the Pirates, but the low scoring of the home team is explained by the number of runners left on bases, 16. Comorosky and Traynor led the Pirates in hitting with three each and each rapped out a single, double and triple. Sisler, with two singles and a triple, batted best for Boston.

The Giants, outhit 20 to 15, defeated the Cardinals by a score of 12 to 9. In all the 35 hits only five were for extra bases, two of them home runs by Terry of the Giants and Watkins of the Cardinals. To stave off the hard-hitting visitors the Giants called upon four pitchers and, oddly enough, the starting pitcher, Mitchell, who worked 5 1-3 innings and had 14 hits made against him, received credit for the win. St. Louis used three boxmen. The Cardinals had 17 runners left on bases, one below the league record. The game took 2h. 42m. to play.

In another hard-hitting contest the Cincinnati Reds downed the Phillies by a score of 14 to 9. The Reds scored all 14 of their runs before a Philadelphia run crossed the plate. The losers' runs came in the last two innings with eight in the eighth and one in the ninth. It was the tenth win for the Reds in the last 11 games, and they are now only half a game below sixth place. Each team totaled 17 hits. Meusel and O'Doul hit home runs. The scores:

AT BROOKLYN

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—6	13	0
Brklyn.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3	12	0	

Batteries—Teachout, Bush and Hartnett; Phelps, Dudley, Vance and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Bush. Losing pitcher—Vance. Umpires—Magerkurth, Klem and Stark. Time—2h. 41m.

AT BOSTON

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	—6	13	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2	13	0

Batteries—French and Hemsley; Cantwell, Brandt and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Cantwell. Umpires—McGrew, Rigler and Jorda. Time—1h. 52m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	5	2	0	0	3	x		—12	15	4
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	4	— 9	20	5

Batteries—Mitchell, Heving, Fitzsimmons, Hubbell and O'Farrell; Johnson, Lindsey, Grabowski and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Mitchell. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Scott, Pfirman and Quigley. Time—2h. 42m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	6	4	2	0	0	—14	17	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	— 9	17	1

Batteries—Rixey, Campbell and Sukeforth; Benge, Smythe and Rensa. Winning pitcher—Rixey. Losing pitcher—Benge. Umpires—Reardon, Clarke and Moran. Time—2h. 27m.

UNITED STATES WINS FROM PARAGUAY 3 TO 0

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—The United States soccer team scored its second victory in two starts in the international tournament, July 17, defeating Paraguay, 3 to 0. In the only other game of the day, Jugoslavia defeated Bolivia, 4 to 0.

The North Americans played with great confidence and in a business-like way. Their South American opponents exhibited considerable enthusiasm but could not solve the Yankee defense.

Florie scored the first goal for the United States after nine minutes of play. Five minutes later Gonsalves added another, and the half ended with the North American team on the long end of a 2-0 score.

The Paraguayans made a desperate effort to rally at the start of the second period, but were unsuccessful. Their opponents then assumed the attack and Patenaude added the final goal.

GOSSOON WINS NORTHUP CUP

PUT-IN-BAY, O. (AP)—The Detroit sloop, Gossoon, champion of the last two years, retained the Northup trophy by winning the third and final heat of the Class R series for sloops July 17 as the Interlake Yachting Association regatta neared its termination. It was an easy victory over the Lightning and La Salle, rivals from Detroit. The nine-mile course was covered in 1h. 39m.

ManyChangesMade in Polo Handicaps

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Coming events cast their shadows before, in the polo world, as the summer changes of handicaps are made public. Especially in the plans for the international team to oppose Great Britain in September are these shadows most prominent, as many of the high-goal men of past years, with international records, drop back into lower handicaps, while some of the young college stars step up into the higher ranks to replace them.

George Herbert Bostwick, the newest of the international possibilities, who has been prominent in the informal matches at Sands Point, Meadow Brook, and now at Piping Rock, gets the most important increase, moving in one year from 1, his 1929 impost, to 6, with an increase from 4 to 6, the latest development. He has been playing polo for several years, but has been better known as a gentleman steeplechase rider, having been coached for that style of riding by F. Ambrose Clark. This new development points clearly to his selection this

FRENCH PLAN BIG CHANGES IN LIBRARY SYSTEM

Government Control Is Basis of Project to Reorganize Reading Facilities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Plans for reorganizing the public library system in France by establishing a central library service attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction are expected to bring French public libraries more in line with modern progress.

The proposal of a special commission on libraries is that in the principal town of each of France's 89 departments a collection of books and current periodicals served by a central bureau should be established.

The plan is scarcely an ambitious one as compared with the enormous library development in America, Germany and elsewhere, but it would considerably improve the existing situation. In recent years, France has spent less than 20,000,000 francs annually for all her libraries, of which only about 6,000,000 francs have been available for the purchase of books and subscriptions to periodicals.

The project for reorganization of the libraries is largely due to the efforts of M. Roland-Marcel, formerly head of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. As a result of his initiative, a commission was appointed which included Victor Bérard, M. Jossot, president of the Education Committee of the Senate; M. Marchandeau, Mayor of Rheims; M. Cazal, president of the Education Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, and others.

Public libraries are not new in France. They were established in connection with primary schools as early as 1862, but often they have not been made really attractive to the reader. Almost the only function of many reading rooms has been to provide pupils in the schools with a place where they may study.

No Inquiry Planned on Russian Lumber

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs, proceeded without consulting the State Department when he announced that the customs agent would be sent into Russia to investigate production of Soviet export lumber. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, was not informed of the proposed Treasury move, it was announced at the State Department, and indications are that it may still be a long time before an official federal agent is sent into the Soviet State.

The proposal arose in connection with the liberation of several shiploads of Russian timber that had been held up at American ports by order of the Treasury Department. The tariff act forbids importation of products made by convict or forced labor and it was contended that this clause applied to the timber. After some delay the lumber shipments were released when the Treasury announced that information was vague and contradictory on the type of labor which had produced the lumber. Mr. Lowman then stated that the Treasury was preparing to send an official agent into Russia in coöperation with the Amtorg Trading Corporation, Soviet trust in charge of Russian-American trade, to clear up the lumber matter.

If the State Department objects to the Treasury's proposed move the question arises of how the Government will determine tariff questions relating to Russian products. In many instances the tariff act requires imposition of a duty sufficient to bring the price of imported articles up to or above the price of which they are sold in the country of origin.

Record of Chicago in Stress Praised

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—As the result of three notable accomplishments which materialized the month past, Chicago has redeemed itself from financial chaos and laid the foundation for unprecedented progress, according to speakers at a special luncheon of the Chicago Association of Commerce July 16.

Members of the association filled the large ballroom to celebrate three achievements: adoption of the traction ordinance providing for a comprehensive, unified local transportation system; enactment of the citizens' committee relief bills by the Illinois General Assembly, to bring order out of the financial chaos surrounding the Chicago and Cook County governments; passage by Congress of legislation authorizing completion of the Illinois waterway as a federal project.

Silas H. Strawn, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, in speaking of the relief measures, characterized them as evidence of the splendid citizenship of the people of Chicago and said that as a result the city's finances were in as good a condition as those of any other city, while its bonded indebtedness was considerably lower than many others.

INVITE PAST ENEMIES, URGES ANZAC PENMAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Hope that the day will come when former enemies will march in the great Anzac Day parade was expressed by C. E. W. Bean, Australia's official correspondent in the war, and historian of the struggle, in his address to the Legacy Club, Sydney, on the eve of Anzac Day.

Most soldiers, he said, remember Germans and other enemies as opponents who had fought cleanly—or as cleanly as it was possible to fight in the circumstances. Propaganda had for a time improperly influenced the personnel of each side against the other. Some of this propaganda was the only thing they had to be ashamed of.

He affirmed that the world was a happier place to live in today than in 1914.

New County System Urged for Florida

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TAMPA, Fla.—A revolutionary step in the advancement of state government in keeping with the trend of natural development is being advocated in Florida, by Perry G. Wall, general chairman of the Florida Citizens Finance and Taxation Committee, an association of 32 non-partisian business and professional men, appointed by Governor Carlton to study the tax and finance problems of the State.

Mr. Wall declares that the development of transportation and communication facilities make it possible to cut down the number of political subdivisions of the State, consolidating the 67 counties into groups with population as the basis.

Florida, Mr. Wall points out, has 67 different county governments to serve 1,350,000 people. He contends that the good roads available today and the even better transportation offered by the airplane, makes it possible to go from one county seat to another in less than an hour's time.

Millions of dollars will be automatically saved should such a consolidation be effected, and business efficiency would at the same time be increased, Mr. Wall declares. The plan is being thoroughly investigated by the committee and constitutes one of many questions now before it.

The tax committee will file its report for consideration of the next Legislature which meets in April 1931.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 23

Vocal and Instrumental

"Evening Stars" (WEAF—T) Network advertiser dedicated to WPTF, Raleigh, N. C. 3:30.

"Musical Album" (CBS—T) Afternoon classical hour. 4.

"Manhattan Moods" (CBS—T). Symphony and dance orchestras; feminine quartet; Dominion Male Quartet. 8.

Douglas Stanbury, baritone; Mobileil Orchestra (Vacuum Oil—WEAF Chain). Shilkret's "Hunting Scene" and traditional Italian airs by brass groups. 8:30.

Foresters Quartet; Orchestra (Sylvania—WJZ Chain). Gardner's "From the Canebrake," violin solo. 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Male Quartet; orchestra (Palmolive—WEAF—T). Some good duets scheduled. Kern's "Make Believe," Palmer-Oliver, "Missouri Waltz," good front porch number, Lennox-Shaw. Interesting modern "Danse Barbare" by orchestra. 9:30.

Mary McCoy, soprano; Billy Hughes, tenor; Glee Club; Willard Robison; Reinald Werrenrath; two pianos; orchestra (WJZ—T). 9:30. NBC Pacific. 9:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:05.

Philco Symphony Orchestra (Philadelphia—CBS). Three first times on radio—Glinka's "Krakowiak," typically Russian Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Danse Lithuanienne," from his little-known opera, "Mlada"; Liadoff's "The Enchanted Lake." Humorous modern bit, "Looking Glass Insects," from "Looking Glass Suite" of Deems Taylor. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Parisian Quintet (NBC—KGO, KECA). Rasbach's "Trees," viola solo. 8.

Rhythmic Music

Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra (WJZ—T). New York restaurant. 6, 6:35..

Male quartet; Yeast Foamers Orchestra (Northwestern—WJZ Chain). Chicago program. 8.

Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; Vincent Richards, tennis professional (WEAF—T). 10:30.

Vincent Lopez and his Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS—T). 11.

"California Melodies" (CBS—T). Orchestra and movie celebrities, from Los Angeles. 11:30.

Paul Tremaine and his orchestra (CSB—T). 12.

Fred Culley's Royal York Orchestra, Toronto (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain). 12.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (NBC—KGO, KGW, KFI). One hour. 11.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Hill billy ballads by real family group. 7.

The Aztecs (CBS—T). Latin dances by guitar ensemble. Soloist. 7:45.

Old Fashioned Dance Band (WJZ Chain). Quadrilles and reels. 7:50.

Recitals

Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist (WEAF Chain). 6:30.

Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 7:15.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf at the organ. 12:30 a. m.

"Florence Nightingale" (NBC—KGO, KFSD). Grace Sanderson Michie Miniature Biography. 9.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Mr. Pim Passes By" (WJZ—T). A. A. Milne play in Radio Guild period. 4.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45 and 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Pacific and Chicago. 10:30.

"East of Cairo" (WEAF—T). Serialized story of adventurous young Americans. 8.

William Clark Russell's "Yarn of Old Harbor Town" (Bay State—CBS). "Forty Fathom" period. 8:30.

"Riddle of the Sphinx" (Wadsworth—WJZ Chain). Though it will prove nothing, this story is an interesting account of the triumph over superstition. 9.

Talks

"Modern Detective Science" (WJZ—T). Erwin J. Smith. 5.

H. Le B. Bercovici, managing editor the American Press (CBS—T). Bill Schudt's "Going to Press" period. 6.

John B. Kennedy (WJZ—T). Five minutes. 6:30.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:45.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). 7:45.

"What It Means to Have a Good Credit Standing" (Halsey Stuart—WEAF—T). Dr. Stephen I. Miller, president National Association of Credit Men. Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra. 9.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). 11:15.

Service Band

United States Marine Band (CBS—T). From the Sylvan Theater at the base of Washington Monument. 9.

Vocal Ensemble

"Twilight Voices" (WEAF Chain). Women's octet. 7:30.

Popular Vocal

Breen and De Rose (WJZ—T). Voice, piano and ukulele. 5:15.

ATLANTIC CITY HOLDS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—With exhibits sponsored by the Federal Government and by those of insular possessions of the United States featured in the display, the first annually recurring American Fair opened in the Atlantic City municipal auditorium on July 17 and will continue through Aug. 27.

In addition to the federal exhibit, several states have booths at the fair and more than 100 leading industries of the United States will maintain exhibits throughout the six weeks the fair is open. There will be no admission charge at any time.

PUBLIC DOMAIN BOARD STARTS SUMMER STUDY

Will Report to Hoover on Development of Forage, Power and Minerals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — First-hand study of federal land problems in the western states is being made this summer by various members of the Committee on the Conservation and Administration of Public Domain, appointed by President Hoover.

Six of the members from western states have made arrangements to visit other states, with whose problems they are at least familiar, to learn of conditions to be discussed in the report to the President. Dr. Elwood Mead, commissioner of the bureau of reclamation, a member of the committee, representing California, has left for the West, where he will visit Boulder Dam and a number of irrigation projects, meeting other members of the committee as opportunity rises.

R. K. Tiffany, hydraulic engineer, member of the committee from the State of Washington, has extended an invitation to the eastern members of the committee to visit the West with a view to becoming better acquainted with problems relating to watersheds, reclamation, power, grazing and minerals. Those to whom the invitation has been extended include Mary Roberts Rinehart, Washington, D. C.; Gardner Cowles, Des Moines, Ia.; James P. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.; Huntley N. Spaulding, Rochester, N. H.; George H. Lorimer, Philadelphia, Pa., and Wallace Townsend, Little Rock, Ark.

The proposed visits are in accordance with a suggestion made by James R. Garfield, chairman of the committee, at a meeting held here early in June, when he said, "When we get together as the result of this summer's study and after meeting with one another, as I hope we will, and discussing the matter on the ground, we will have some definite suggestions for the consideration of the entire committee."

The unreserved and reserved federal lands, the Geological Survey points out, in an informative report just issued, represent somewhat more than half the total area of the 10 principal public land states—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming. These 10 states, it is said, embrace 99 per cent of the total of about 190,000,000 acres of the unreserved public domain, an empire nearly as large as the 12 Atlantic seaboard states from Maine to South Carolina.

Development of the forage supply in this area is suggested in the report and it is believed that the value of this to the live-stock industry could be increased by $5,000,000 a year under proper management.

VILLA PRESENTED TO DANISH ACADEMY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Dr. Phil Lis Jacobsen, the famous and distinguished authority on Danish language and runes, has presented her beautiful villa, situated in the Greis Valley, Jutland, one of Denmark's beauty spots, to the Danish Academy of Art, unconditionally.

Dr. Lis Jacobsen states that she and her husband built the villa 10 years ago on some land which was part of an estate which had been in her husband's family's possession for several hundred years. On the passing of her husband she made up her mind to present it to the Academy of Art.

STEEL OPERATIONS

Dow, Jones & Co. says indications that the current decline in steel plant operations and in prices of leading products has been checked are appearing gradually in the middle-western manufacturing area.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ADOPTION

YOUNG COUPLE with boy 6 wish to adopt Protestant baby girl under 4. Box V-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. — 3-room kitchenette apartment in a detached house. Frigidaire; garage if needed. Telephone Beacon 4928.

N. Y. C., 310 West 73rd—Furnished; unusual large, round room; beautiful; bath; exclusive; housekeeping; business couple or bachelor. LEWIS.

TO SUBLET

Attractively furnished 4-room apartment facing on Reservoir; 2 bedrooms, piano and radio; available for immediate occupancy. Apply JANITOR, 1988 Commonwealth Ave., Brighton, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW La SALLE LIMOUSINES
for hire by the month, week, day or whole summer; careful, experienced, liveried chauffeurs (sightseeing guides); long or short trips. La SALLE MOTOR LIVERY, Brookline, Mass. Asp. 9002.

NEW YORK CITY—Packards for hire; courteous liveried chauffeurs, hourly, daily, weekly, monthly. PARK AUTO RENTING CO., 172 East 73rd Street. Butterfield 5370.

PLEASANT VIEW AND BOW

Also trips to Mrs. Eddy's home, Benevolent Association and Memorial at Mount Auburn. Send for our folder describing other trips to points of interest. Our cars are driven by experienced chauffeur guides at reasonable prices.

LOWE'S RENTING SERVICE
180 Allerton Road, Newton Highlands, Mass.
Tel. Center Newton 1111.

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270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
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3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.408
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59A Unter den Linden Merkur 6323
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

WOULD like companions, cost basis, for motor trip to Yellowstone National Park. H-68, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; three acres playground; tutoring; scientific care combined with love and understanding. EDITH L. CAPEN, No. Scituate, Mass Tel. Scituate 107-R.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

FOR QUALITY CONSTRUCTION CALL
A. J. MOORE
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER
Office 9 Fletcher Rd., Woburn Tel. Woburn 1675. Shop 18 Union St., Woburn, Mass.
We Aim to Satisfy

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CAPITAL AND SERVICE

A successful business executive with 20 years' experience desires to change his present activity and is seeking the right opportunity to invest his services and capital in a substantial and absolutely sound business, preferably for expansion purposes; only one that merits the most careful investigation will be entertained and the highest references must be exchanged; strictly confidential. Address Box R-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE, cabinet maker's specialty novelty, Adjus-Table reading desk for reading rooms and homes; references. SUN DIAL ART SHOPPE, 33 West 42nd Street. Address Box B-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SELL at sacrifice, rooming house business; good income, splendid home, completely rented. Box G-19, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

NORTH WEYMOUTH, MASS.—4 rooms, running water, electricity, screened in piazza; near ocean. L-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SCITUATE, MASS.—Artistic furnished cottage; ocean view; pines; ¾ mile from beach. Tel. STADTMILLER, Jamaica 1851-M.

COUNTRY BOARD

PENNICHUCK FARM, Brookline, N. H.—A quiet farm home for your vacation rest; electricity and bath, and good country food; write for particulars. MRS. WILLOUGHBY.

DODGE INN

ROCK HILL, N. Y.—A quiet place for rest and study; excellent table; pleasant rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights; good fishing and bathing; lakes near by; $21 per week, $4 per day; in the Shawangunk Mountains, 84 miles from New York (10th season); references given.
MRS. E. E. AVERY

DRESSMAKING

DRAPERIES, Dressmaking, sewing of any description. MRS. CARROLL, 37 Lent Ave., Hempstead, L. I. Tel. 1795.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

LOUISE U. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 2-2 p. m. 105 W. 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 5389.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For sale, furniture for 6 rooms; may rent apartment; attractive; opposite park; open fireplace; reasonable rent. Decatur 0848.

HOUSES TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—For rent, new beautifully landscaped English residence; 10 rooms, 3 baths. Phone N. R. 7913.

HOUSES WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Lady working toward ideal club residence for home seekers would like to know of suitable house, mid-town, at right price. Box H-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2007. Uni. 3795-W.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; crafex work; floors sanded and refinished R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1983-M.

PAUL PHILIPOFF
Successor to T. F. BEVANS
PAINTING, DECORATING, PAPERHANGING
71 Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass.
Phone Haymarket 1469 Res. Commonwealth 3790

PAYING GUESTS

ISLAND OF MARTHA'S VINEYARD
ROOMS in refined, quiet home; twin beds, private baths, broad verandas overlooking ocean; convenient to private bathing beach. GEORGE E. DAVIS, Vineyard Haven, Mass. Tel. Vineyard Haven, 768.

"LAUREL TERRACE," Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Beautifully situated modern home, high, restful; church near; excellent table; hour from City.

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16

PRINTING

PRINTING
200 Business Letterheads, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination $7.00; 200 practitioner's cards and bills, $3.75; church and lecture work; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, reports; anything; reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 9147.

REAL ESTATE

CONCORD, N. H.—For sale, furnished or unfurnished, modernized home of refinement, 11 rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 extra lavatories, artesian well, electricity, warm air heat, open fireplace; well located 5 miles from State House; usual set of outbuildings; 65 acres, 40 of growing pine. HENRY BARNES, R. F. D. 2.

EAST ELMHURST, L. I., N. Y.—Two-family house for sale, cement stucco, all improvements, double garage; strictly residential section; bathing and boating one block away. Address PHILIP GRAF, 2725 Butler St.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE for sale; new colonial house, 8 rooms and bath; every modern convenience; hot-water heat, oil burner; double garage, heated; on state highway to Cape. OWNER, P. O. Box 107, Middleboro, Mass. Tel. 807.

HOME FOR SALE, by owner, Passaic, N. J., 1st floor, 5 rooms, lavatory, screened and glazed porch; 2nd floor, 5 rooms, 2 lavatories and large bath; 3rd floor, 3 rooms, billiard room and bath; 2-car garage and spacious grounds. Tel. Pas. 2-0400. 173 Boulevard.

LARCHMONT, RYE, MAMARONECK
THE BEST HOMES, LARGE OR SMALL, FOR SALE OR RENT.
Grace L. P. Clarke
87 Carroll Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 1442

PENNSYLVANIA, Manowa, Delaware County—Properly worth $35,000 can be bought for $21,000; old shade. Phone Hilltop 756-W.

Wm. E. DODD ASSOCIATES REALTORS
PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.
See us for Friendly Places
Prices from $10,000 to $100,000.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

Meadonia Private Hotel
252 BLOOR STREET WEST
TORONTO, CANADA
Central Residential District. A Family Hotel. Comfortable and Quiet.
Ownership Management, Miss E. Cryderman

RESORTS

AIKEN MANOR
On Webster Lake, Franklin, N. H.
A beautiful country home, offering a rare combination of New England hospitality and solid comfort; situated on a mile of wooded lake front; golf, tennis, bathing, boating; special rates for July. MRS. R. B. JOHNSON.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE
HOLDERNESS, N. H.
Lake and mountain resort; outdoor sports; magnificent scenery; moderate rates. Write for booklet.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SUNSET VIEW FARM
South Hanson, R. F. D., Mass.—Ideal place for rest and study; home cooking; prices reasonable; booklet. (MRS.) ELLA W. GILMAN. This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY

TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, 88 Gainsboro St., Suite 1—Desirable rooms, homelike, clean; suitable permanent or transient; reasonable. Copley 5087-R.

N. Y. C., 412 West 110th St.—Charming large single, double, running water, adjoining bathroom, housekeeping, refrigerator, modern. Academy 0942. FOSTER

N. Y. C., 260 Riverside (98th), Apt. 1-C—Facing Hudson; housekeeping; also with private bath; reasonable. Phone evenings, Riverside 9837.

NEW YORK CITY, 137 East 30th St.—Cool, light single rooms, kitchen and laundry privilege; $6.50 up. DAVIS. Lexington 1353.

NEW YORK CITY, 323 West 83rd (6E)—Large, pleasant, double, single; running water, kitchen privileges; modern apartment, $7.50 up.

NEW YORK CITY, 316 W. 95 (5I)—Desirable airy rooms, running water, private home, shower, elevator; reasonable. Riverside 7423.

N. Y. C., 46 W. 96th St.—Well furnished living room with alcove bedroom; suitable 2-3; reasonable. Riverside 7938. BLAKE.

N. Y. C., West 55th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment. Circle 7897.

OLD DEERFIELD, MASS.—Rest for travellers at the Asa Stebbins homestead; built in 1824. Tel. Greenfield 687-W.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN (Brooklyn), commission, high-grade noncompetitive electrical specialties; Christian Scientist preferred. Box C-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Light colored, 18 years' experience; careful; best references. Box D-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PRINCETON graduate, 1925, with banking and sales experience, seeks right business connection. C. F. GARLAND, Douglaston, N. Y. Bayside 1615.

SALES EXECUTIVE
Highest type, college graduate, 14 years' successful merchandising experience in specialty and general selling, desires connection. Box C-32, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WATCHMAKER
seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. CHARLES WERRO, 547 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate, experienced governess, attendant or companion; will give loving service by day, week, or hour; will travel. Box W-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER companion, widow, unencumbered, available Aug. 1 or 15. C. L. HALL, 300 Middlesex Ave., Metuchen, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED lady will give part time service for room and board; Christian Scientists preferred. C-88, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHIC position, preferably in advertising agency or publishing house, by experienced stenographer. Box M-30, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY, refined, desires position part or full time, care children, companion; Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-32, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN, trained and experienced, desires position as attendant-companion. Box W-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STORE SPACE

BOSTON, MASS.—Millinery space to let in dress store; reasonable rent. 272 Huntington Avenue.

STUDIOS TO LET

The Vanderbilt Studios
of New York
MABEL DUBLE-SCHEELE, Proprietor
13-15 East 38th Street

Resident, non-resident studios, with or without bath. Large, teaching studios with bath $70 up, also rooms without bath $40 up.

Piano studios rented by the hour.
Telephones Lexington 8998 and 10125

Restaurant in Building. Excellent Food at Moderate Prices.

SUMMER BOARD

AT Shadyknoll, Fairhaven, N. J.—Spend well rounded vacation on country estate near Asbury; all activities; booklet. Redbank 283.

DIRIGO HOUSE
LONG ISLAND, CASCO BAY, MAINE
Charming old-fashioned house; splendid cooking; numerous recreations and amusements; moderate rates; booklet.
THE MISSES PERRY

GREENWICH, CONN.—Quiet, beautiful, convenient; swimming, boating; business group or small family. Box H-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE — Mountains; good board; all sports; rest; booklet. MATT KIMBALL, Mt. View Farm, Lakeport, N. H.

MAPLE HILL INN
(in beautiful Westchester)
YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, N. Y. TEL. 250
For Rest and Recreation. Near Golf Course and Bathing. Reasonable Rates.

MYSTIC, CONN.—Country place on lake, 200 acres wooded hills and open fields; near ocean, bathing, boating; booklet. MRS. AILEEN GRAY.

THE MOUNT AIRY
in the beautiful Somerset Hills
Home atmosphere; 10 acres of attractive grounds; near public golf and tennis courts; reasonable rates.
C. A. NEARPASS, Manager
Box 222, Bernardsville, N. J. Tel. 255

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—Large house, near water, antique furniture, old fireplaces, modern conveniences; also 5-room duplex apartment. Marblehead 547.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

COLLEGE ENTRANCE ENGLISH, intermediate English, cultural courses in English for mature persons. CAROLINE CLEMENTS (A.M. Columbia). 421 West 121st St., New York. Tel. Cathedral 3780.

MARY AUGUSTA MacLEOD (B. A., QUEEN'S)—English Composition and Grammar; Literature; Oral Reading; Parliamentary Law. Classes and private lessons GOOD ENGLISH STUDIOS, 43 Clearway St., Boston. Kenmore 7340.

TO LET—FURNISHED

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.—Beautiful Hudson view; 3 large rooms, kitchen, cool porch, shady grounds; $110 monthly for 2 months. Tel. Caledonia 7632 (weekdays).

NEW YORK CITY, 609 W. 137th, Apartment 41 (Near Riverside)—Four light, cool rooms; seen any time. Vanderbilt 9452.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Furnished or unfurnished, 8-room house with all modern improvements, including oil heater and Kelvinator. MISS MARY V. SMITH, 55 Channing St.

MAINE

AUBURN

WHY PAY MORE
next fall for coal?
You can save 50c per ton if you order now
CLEERCOAL is our special
Courteous attention will be given all orders.
We deliver anywhere
AUBURN CASH FUEL CO.
212 COURT STREET Tel. 130

Suits, Top Coats, Wool Knickers at Greatly Reduced Prices
L. E. FLANDERS
62 COURT STREET Tel. 876

VISIT
Chandler's Furniture Store
for
SUMMER SPECIALS
4 COURT STREET Tel. 4340
REAL BARGAINS

AUBURN (Continued)

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK
79 Main Street, Auburn, Maine
Interest Paid From Date of Deposit
"A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK"

Walk-Over
We will have specials for DOLLAR DAY.
Varney's Shoe Store
50 COURT STREET Tel. 4489

BANGOR

The Rines Company
Now Showing an Interesting Collection of
BEAUTIFUL NEW DRESSES FOR SUMMER
Also
COATS SUITS EVENING GOWNS
HATS JEWELRY
LEATHER GOODS and ACCESSORIES
WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION

COAL
We offer both Hard and Soft Coal in any size and quantity desired.
Our Motto:
Quality Preparation Service
May We Have Your Business?
STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.
Telephone 125 19 State Street

THE ELLIE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mr. and Mrs. VINAL CLANCY, Proprietors
16 Post Office Sq. New Foley Bldg. Tel. 3564

Walk-Over
SHOE STORE
44 Main Street

FAIRMOUNT BEAUTY PARLOR
554 HAMMOND STREET
TELEPHONE 4170

Townsends Food Shops Inc.
3 STORES
Grocery & Market, 271-3 State. Phone 937
Grocery, 11 Water St. Phone 313
Market, 20 Water St. Phone 953
Order from store nearest to you for prompt delivery.

LEWISTON

WE NOW HAVE
an up-to-date *PAINT SHOP*
and will be pleased to do your painting and paper hanging.
SHAW-KITTREDGE, INC.
65 LISBON STREET Tel. 177
(The store with the Jade Green front.)

HOME BAKED BEANS
Pea Beans—Yellow Eyes—Kidneys
BROWN BREAD
Plain and Raisin
READY SATURDAY NOON
LEWISTON HOME BAKERY
131 LISBON STREET
Auburn Home Bakery, 182 Court St., Auburn

TUFTS BROTHERS
Printing Specialists
Wedding Announcements
a specialty.
RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURERS
193-195 Middle Street Tel. 1710

Judkins Laundry, Inc.
Geo. W. Tufts, *Manager*
A COMPLETE LAUNDRY SERVICE
Phone 29-W and our driver will call.
193 MIDDLE STREET

BOOKINGS
ANYTIME—ANYWHERE—ANY LINE
Free Travel Service. Write for Free Literature
FRED I. WILLS TRAVEL BUREAU
CARRIE A. WILLS, Mgr.
50 ASH STREET Tel. 1000

Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES
BOSTON TEA STORE
18 LISBON STREET Tel. 153

The Hat and Frock Shop
Incorporated
(The Little Shop With the Green Door)
Exclusive Styles Always Moderately Priced With Personal Service.
139 MAIN ST., opposite The Empire Tel. 1733

PORTLAND

CHILDREN'S 50c
HALF *and* ANKLE SOCKS
at 35c a pair, 3 for $1.00
Our entire regular stock of imported novelties and fancy cuff or straight tops to convert into anklettes, all generously reduced in price. There are still many weeks of service for this type of sox, and most mothers will take advantage of this special reduction.
OWEN, MOORE & COMPANY
505-507 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, STATE OF MAINE

PEWTER WARES
With the Charm and Style of the Old
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
"Jewelers Since 1851"
503 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

"POKE-ABOUT SHOP"
Gifts and Cards *Unique Jewelry*
CHAPMAN ARCADE

ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
STRAND BUILDING
565 CONGRESS ST., PORTLAND

Carles' Hair Store
Portland, Maine
You can depend on the service you get at Carles'. Maker of Fine Human Hair Goods of Every Description.

Antiques and Handcraft
Fine Mahogany swell front bureaus; maple Windsor chairs; choice glass, etc.
Mrs. Frank Forrestall Adams
551a Congress Street, Portland, Me.

Value Is the Essential Ingredient You Get It From
ARTHUR C. ELLIOTT
Printer
29 Exchange Street, Portland, Me.
Tel. Forest 118

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

THE SHOP UNIQUE
GIFTS
451 Common

MASSACHUSETTS

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DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY

Tel. DEDham 0708 121-131 East St.

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Work called for and delivered in
Allston Dedham Jamaica Plain Norwood
Back Bay Dorchester Medfield Quincy
Brighton Dover Newton Roslindale
Brookline Hyde Park Needham Roxbury
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FALL RIVER

Midway Furniture Warehouse

Between Fall River and New Bedford
Goods Delivered Anywhere
"Better Furniture for Less"

FITCHBURG

NICHOLS & FROST
Incorporated
FITCHBURG

Knitted Suits

"That Go Places, and Do Things"

Everywhere the smart "feminine" goes her knit suit is sure to find favor. Clever designs. Fancy weaves. Popular necklines and other details. Pastel shades. One, two and three-piece.

$16.75

Others at $10.00 and $25.00

Campbell's Philadelphia
PEPPER POT

F. L. Drury & Sons Co.
790 Main Street

Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs
CLOVER HILL FARMS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Tel. 737

FITCHBURG COAL COMPANY
COAL
4 DAY STREET Tel. 456

Choice Assortment of Cut Flowers and Flowering Plants
RITTER *for FLOWERS*
219 MAIN STREET

Exclusive Agents for Irving Drew's
Arch Rest Shoe
Sizes 2½ to 10—Widths AAA to EE
GEORGE BROS.
386 MAIN STREET, Corner Mill

We Use Ivory Soap exclusively and guarantee satisfaction at the
Palace Steam Laundry
342-344 Broad St. Tel. 1041

RICE & CO.
Travel Books, Bon Voyage Cards
Greeting Cards for Every Occasion
JEWELERS and STATIONERS
350 Main Street, Between Goodwins & Richs

Goodyear Sales & Service
Tydol Gas Veedol Oil
GOODALE & WILSON
6 Lunenburg St., Fitchburg
13 Columbia St., Leominster

Anna Harlow Shop
Leon-Oil Method of Permanent Waving
Shampoo 75c—Marcel 75c
Hair Cut 50c
3 Day Street Telephone 2432

Schadlich's Market
Choice Meats—Fish Vegetables
72 GREEN STREET Tel. 586

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the
FLORIST
Member Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association
5 Putnam Street Phone 848-W

GLOUCESTER

ALLISON D. MACK
Hairdressing—Manicuring
Marcel—Water and Finger Waving
Permanent Waving
Private Booths Experienced Operators
148 Main Street, Gloucester, Mass.
Tel. 2581-W 2581-R

F. S. THOMPSON
THE JEWELER
Watches, Silverware, Gifts. Watch and Clock Repairing by expert workmen.
164 MAIN ST., GLOUCESTER

Busy Bee Restaurant
Quality, Quantity, Service
Satisfaction, Economy
The taste that lingers *"sweet as honey"*
84 Main Street, GLOUCESTER, MASS.

The WHITE GULL
F. S. CHADBURNE, Proprietor
67 ESSEX AVENUE GLOUCESTER
Shore Dinners A la Carte Service
Telephone 1148-M

McLELLAN'S
"The Little Store of Little Prices"
Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry
EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING
194 MAIN STREET Tel. 2960

REYNOLDS & LEARY
Distinctive Wearing Apparel
Golfiex Sport Clothes
120 MAIN STREET, Over Waiting Station
Tel. 988-R

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

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The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
Park Building 268 Main Street
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"The Store of Service"
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

GREENFIELD

BALL'S MARKET
11 School Street
Fancy Meats and Groceries
Free Delivery in
Greenfield and Deerfield

Groceries, Meat, Fish Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N. LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 1211
Greenfield, Mass.

HAWKS and GOULD MARKET
Meats, Vegetables, Fish
Campbell's Pepper Pot Soup
9 Davis St., Greenfield, Mass. Tel. 1975

Hardware and Paints
at
The Newcomb Hardware Co.
F. A. CLARK, Prop.
289 MAIN STREET GREENFIELD, MASS.

HONEST VALUES
SHOES
SOLBY-MONTAGUE CO.
312 MAIN STREET, GREENFIELD, MASS.

The Drew Arch Rest Shoe
for WOMEN
Ralston and Nettleton
for MEN
FOSTER & SON
270 MAIN STREET

Home Made Ice Cream
Choice Candy
CORSIGLIA'S
2 STORES
349 Main St. 24 Federal St.

HOLYOKE

Holyoke's Hardware Specialty Shop
Hardware, Paints, Varnishes
China Department
PRIZES A SPECIALTY
Agents for General Electric Refrigerators
OSBORNE HARDWARE CO.
245 HIGH STREET, Opp. City Hall

NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factor
Agent for the
Arnold Glove Grip Shoes

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong Charles E. Kelley
INSURANCE
of Every Description
Phoenix Building, Holyoke, Mass.

LAWRENCE

LAWRENCE BINDERY COMPANY
PRINTING
RULING
BINDING
10 Amesbury Street Phone 25939

LEXINGTON

When in Lexington
Stop at
The Minute Shoppe
9 WALTHAM STREET (Opp. P. O.)
for Greeting Cards, Souvenirs, Novelties

Have your brakes tested and lights focused
State Official Station
Master Service Stations
WALTER E. WHILTON
Electrical Contractor-Dealer
1837 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Tel. Lex. 0860

Vacation Needs
Suit Cases, Flash Lights, Batteries, Cups, Napkins, Watches, Vacuum Bottles.
"Most Everything in the Hardware and Paint Line."
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 MASS. AVENUE Phone Lex. 0300

Arthur's Auto Repair Shop
Arthur B. Field, *Proprietor*
We Repair ALL Makes
of Automobiles
851 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Tel.: Day, Lex. 1070-W; Night, 1048-J

LOWELL

YES—WE SELL
Heinz Products — Gerber's Strained Vegetables—Clapp's Baby Foods—Ivory Salt—Postum — Friend's Beans — Burnett's Extracts—Campbell's Soup—and other popular products.
BROCKELMAN'S MARKETS
Fitchburg, Lowell, Nashua, Gardner, Leominster, Clinton and Worcester

Lowell Ice Company
43 Middlesex Street Tel. 1935
Buy a Coupon Book good for 500 or 1000 pounds of pure ice and save 10% on your ice bill

MORSE & BEALS
FLORISTS
Fairburn Bldg. Phone 4400

Lule JEWELER LOWELL, MASS.
181 CENTRAL STREET

LYNN

J. B. & W. A. LAMPER, Inc.
COAL
3 CENTRAL SQUARE
Tel. Bks. 7129—7128

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Experienced Linoleum Floor Layers

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As good as any
A complete line to meet the most exacting conditions.
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Light Lunches
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NEW DRESSES
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BLANKETS, CURTAINS, SILK GARMENTS, COLLARS AND SHIRTS
Laundering these our Specialty
Satisfaction Guaranteed
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May Be Purchased on Budget Plan
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Kayser Silk Hose, 1.25 a pair
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Special 1.98 z
A good sized reproduction—11½" high and 12" long—finished in gray bronze and Chinese red. Mounted on a base lined with felt. *Gift Shoppe.*
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ALWAYS RELIABLE

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$1.29
Other Sizes in Proportion
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Walk-Over
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
The Only
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in PITTSFIELD is at
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A Fine Polish—25c
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Where you can buy in confidence. Good Values. But never at the expense of Good Quality.
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"HIGHER THAN EXTRAS" Butter and Local Fresh Eggs
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Chiffon Flat-Tone Hosiery
Fashionably Dull and So Constructed That the Dullness Is There to Stay.
$1.29 a pair.
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Furniture at Retail
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Our Own Make
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A Service for Every Household
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SALEM (Continued)

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The Style Shop Where Style Shops
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Potter Chevrolet Sales Inc.
82 Weir Street Phone 313 53 Broadway
"Service with a smile"

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

TAUNTON
(Continued)

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Victor and Edison Radios
EXPERT SERVICE
CONVENIENT SELLING TERMS
The Best of Household Furnishings.
BOSTOCK FURNITURE CO.
10-12 Prescott St. Telephone 3421—3422
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Radiating Satisfaction
From the ten phones of our order department, shopping satisfaction radiates into thousands of Taunton homes each week.
CALL 940
COBB, BATES & YERXA CO.

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416 MOODY STREET Waltham 1854
Candies—Ices—Sodas
Sundaes—Sandwiches
Our Out-of-Town Patrons will find ample parking space
CALL AND SEE US

Waltham Coal Co.
Established 1872
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery
Telephone Waltham 0116

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"Young's for Hardware"
We Carry a Full Line of
MAJESTIC RADIO TUBES
—NONE BETTER
Our Radio Department will send a man to test your set at no expense to you.
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Wiring—Fixtures
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During Summer will have men on Cape Cod.

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It is safe and convenient to make deposits by mail. Its adoption is in line with our policy to keep our service up to the hour
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Gifts for all occasions
Small Colonial furniture in reproduction—Lamps Hand-Painted Shades, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Bags, Costume Jewelry, Pottery, Stationery, Home-Made Chocolates, Jellies and Preserves; Cards, Tallies.

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NEW Philco Models
Liberal allowance on old sets.
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An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches put up to take out
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Gowns—Knit Sport Wear—Hats
Hosiery—Bags—Novelties
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We extend a cordial invitation to visit our shoppe.
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JEWELERS
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For Men and Women
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SODA—LUNCHEON
CANDY
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CONCORD
(Continued)

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Breakfast - Luncheon
Afternoon Tea - Supper
Table d'Hote and a la Carte Service
Hours 7:30 A. M. to 8:00 P. M.
Open Sundays and Holidays
In connection with Derby's Incorporated
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Sole Distributors of
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Eugene Method Permanent Wave
Shampoo and Marcel
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Let us tell you about the time-saving convenience of an
EASY WASHER and a PREMIER CLEANER
CONCORD ELECTRIC CO.
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Agents for
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LEHIGH COALS
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Everything for the Vacation
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TONKIN & FRASER
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We specialize in Millinery, Hosiery, Embroidery, Corsets. An experienced Corsetiere will serve you without extra charge.
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BEST QUALITY FISH
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The newest Sterling pattern made by Gorham.
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CONCORD, N. H.

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For HOOD'S ICE CREAM

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(Continued)

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delightfully cool
soft and washable with a fine lustrous appearance
$1.50
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JACK'S BOOT SHOPPE
Protect Your Feet and Enjoy Foot Comfort
Selby Arch Preserver Shoes for Men and Women
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Heating, Plumbing and Electrical Contractors
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Something new!
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FREE DELIVERY
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Household Electric Shop
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Johnson Oil Burners
"Hotpoint" Electrical Appliances
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Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
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3 Miles from CONCORD, N. H.
No Jazz! No Noise!
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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

HEAVEN'S door has no bolt or bar on that side; we put them up on this.—PEARSE.

In Lighter Vein

And the Telegraph Poles

Modern version: "Motorist, spare that tree!"

Out of Season

She: "But, dear, do you really think you ought to order oysters today?"
He: "Why not?"
She: "Well, there's no 'R' in Monday!"

Just the Thing

"Smith gets awfully tiresome—always pulling some old adage or other."
"Yes; he needs a maxim silencer."

Passing Show

New Cook (departing—to mistress): "Good-by, Mrs., I'm sorry I don't know your name."

Just a Bit Curious

"Why are you so interested in television?"
"I want to see what static looks like!"

Both

Overheard on the bus: "Weren't you nonplussed by the market collapse?"
"I guess so. I was certainly minused."
—*Detroit News.*

More Care Needed

The newly elected president of a banking institution was being introduced to the employees. He singled out one of the men in the cashier's cage, questioning him in detail about his work, etc.
"I have been here 40 years," said the cashier's assistant with conscious pride, "and in all that time I only made one slight mistake."
"Good!" replied the president. "Let me congratulate you. But hereafter be more careful."—*Printers' Ink.*

Check!

When the guest was just leaving his hotel to hurry to the station, he noticed that he had forgotten something. He said to the page boy: "Run up quickly to Room 456 and just see if my umbrella is there. I think it's to the left of the washstand. But hurry up!"
A minute later the boy returned and panted: "Yes, sir; the umbrella's still there, at the left of the washstand!"
—*Faun* (Vienna).

Brevities

Passing Show: The heaviest rains for years have been falling in southern Spain. The picnic season in southern Spain has evidently commenced.

London Humorist: "The so-called 'baby' car is extremely useful in many ways," we read. A couple of them, for example, would make admirable book ends.

Weston (Ore.) Leader: According to Dorothy Dix, "no knowledge we ever acquire is so important as a knowledge of what to say and how to say it." Except, perhaps, a knowledge of what not to say and when not to say it.

Publisher's Syndicate: Saving is a simple matter. You just buckle down and make money faster than your family can spend it.

Odds and Ends

Children's Choice

The chief attractions in Washington, D. C., as chosen by an excursion group of some 2000 high school students from Wisconsin were Lindbergh's plane The Spirit of St. Louis and the Washington Monument.

Missed Traffic Roar

The complex and varied noise of civilized life was the outstanding thing missed by members of the Byrd expedition in their sojourn in the antarctic regions.

Population Density

In the United States the population averages about 40 persons per square mile, in England it is in the neighborhood of 700, while in Australia it is but two.

Value of Pippins

The value of the 32,000,000 barrels of apples that are marketed every year in the United States is about $100,000,000.

Disturbing Noises

Deauville, the famous French pleasure resort, forbids all types of loud noises, such as drums, barking dogs and harsh automobile horns.

A Word a Day

Rubric

An ordinance or law was called by the Romans *rubrica* because it was written with vermilion (from *ruber*, "red"), in contradistinction to the prætorian edicts or rules of the court, which were displayed in black and white.

From this the word came to be applied to any work in the early manuscripts done in red, and later to the notes in prayer books, always formerly in red, which directed how, when, and where the various observances in the service or ritual were to be performed. From this we can easily see why directional and doctrinal notes came to be called "rubrics" even though not printed in red ink.

Ru'-bric is accented on the first syllable; sound *u* as *oo* in *food*, *i* as in *it*, *c* as *k*.

"Rubric and dogma played an important part in the religious observances of their day."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Answer Is 'Yes'

Beverly Hills, Calif.

A SOCIAL-SERVICE worker in one of the Government hospitals near here was reporting to a friend the needy circumstances in the home of one of the veterans whom he was helping to a new and brighter outlook on life. Two small boys in the home of the friend overheard the conversation, and listened attentively to ways and means suggested for immediate relief. Their interest was very apparent, and upon learning that one member was a boy about their own age, these two little boys became absorbed in much secret planning which they subsequently revealed.

They had earned several dollars through useful service, and they desired to spend their earnings upon the less fortunate little boy in a way that he would most enjoy. After providing suitable clothing, they invited "Joe" to be their house guest for two days. The entertainment included a movie, candy, a trip to the beach, with all the concessions their money would provide. It was a most unselfish experience, crowded with loving consideration and the joy of giving.

Later, when talking over the many happy incidents, and Joe's appreciation and gratitude for the happiness he had enjoyed, one of the little boys whispered softly, "Mother, would that make a Sundial story?"

The Children's Corner

Billy's Sand Village

BILLY JONES had been playing at the seashore all day. Such a good time as he had had! He had been in swimming in his little new red bathing suit of which he was so proud. He had found many treasures on the beach, shells, bright-colored pebbles and seaweed.

Now he was building a village all of sand. This was a very wonderful

"But Where Is My Sand Village?" Cried Billy.

village with streets carefully laid out. Billy was going to build stores and houses on these streets, but somehow he felt sleepy and it seemed very difficult to keep his eyes open. Finally they closed.

Just then it seemed as if his village were all finished. There was the big courthouse with the dome of sand. It looked exactly like the picture in his geography book. There were stores, too, and, oh, so many houses. Some were small and some were large, but all were made of sand. They looked just like real houses with doors and windows, but there was no glass in the windows and the doors stood wide open. Billy thought it looked most inviting but might be a little chilly at night.

On many of the streets there were tall trees of seaweed. Some of the houses seemed to have lovely gardens of seaweed, too. There were some plants exactly like those Billy had gathered that day on the sand. There were others, too, some with lovely blossoms on them. Billy thought he had never seen so much seaweed.

Then something very strange happened. Billy had never thought of people living in his village, but someone was certainly coming out of one of the houses. Billy looked at this person curiously. He was a tiny creature made of shells with pebbles for hands and feet, and a larger, brighter pebble for a head. Imagine Billy's surprise as he looked about and saw other little shell people walking along the streets. It seemed exactly like a real town.

On one street Billy saw many little shell children out in a school yard playing. Billy wondered if they, too, studied spelling, arithmetic and geography as he did. Down town, people were busy shopping. Billy almost laughed aloud at the queer automobiles made of shells. They rolled along in such a jerky way on their pebble wheels. On some of the corners were shell policemen directing traffic. You can imagine how queer they looked holding up their round pebble hands for the automobiles to stop.

Billy was beginning to think that he would like to join some of the shell boys and girls who seemed to be having such a good time playing in the school yard, when suddenly he felt himself snatched up and saw a great wave splash up over the sand village.

"Wake up, Billy," he heard his mother saying. "You almost took an unexpected swim that time."

"But where is my sand village?" he cried.

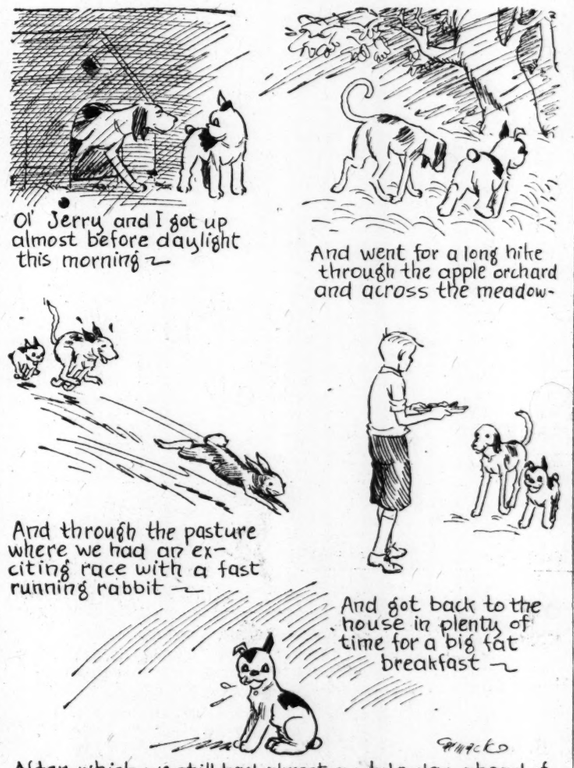
"The wave has washed it all away," replied Mother.

"But the next time I come to the beach, I can build another, can't I?"

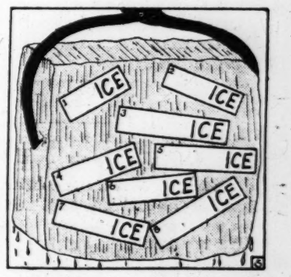
"Yes indeed, a much bigger one than this one," answered his Mother.

Billy hoped that he would see the shell people in his next village.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Ol' Jerry and I got up almost before daylight this morning ~
And went for a long hike through the apple orchard and across the meadow-
And through the pasture where we had an exciting race with a fast running rabbit ~
And got back to the house in plenty of time for a big fat breakfast ~
After which we still had almost a whole day ahead of us—Oh, Boy! a farm is the place for a pup all right!

'Ice' Puzzle



The spaces are to be filled with words ending in "ice." Definitions are as follows: (1) Refined, (2) In an instant, (3) Preconceived opinion, (4) A building, (5) A cliff, (6) To coax, (7) An instrument, (8) To give up.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Arithmetic Puzzle:
"I would rather be right than President."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Germany Samples Dictatorship

THAT Heinrich Bruening, the German Chancellor, has invoked dictatorial methods to pass important financial measures over the head of the Reichstag does not mean that Germany has gone the way of Italy, Spain, Jugoslavia and other full-fledged European dictatorships. Legislation by decree is provided for under the Weimar Constitution, and has been utilized several times before in the short history of the German Republic. But in the present instance the use of an executive decree, intended for moments when public safety and order are imperiled, is interpreted by the Left as a serious threat to parliamentary government in Germany.

When, after an adverse vote had brought cries of "Resign! Resign!" the Chancellor told the Reichstag that "the Government no longer places any value on continuation of the debate," he undoubtedly dealt a severe blow at the prestige and power of the German representative body. But it must be remembered that the majority which voted against the Government was not a compact group capable at present of forming a workable ministry. Rather it was a coalition of discontent, in which Nationalists joined Social Democrats in unnatural alliance. Therefore, much as Chancellor Bruening may have disliked assuming the dangerous authority of dictatorship, it was almost forced upon him by the necessity of passing the vitally needed financial legislation which he has been struggling to get through the Reichstag for many months, and which no other parties could pass.

His finance bills, which increased considerably the tax burden through new income, head and bachelors' taxes, were necessary but unpopular, and the Reichstag wished to shift the burden of responsibility for them from its own shoulders to those of the Chancellor.

Though Nationalists had voted against the Center Government on the financial measure, they are said to have rejoiced when the Chancellor felt himself forced to use dictatorial powers. For the active Nationalist political program looks toward the promulgation of an out-and-out dictatorship on the Fascist model, and Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, the Right Wing leader, has been mentioned as a potential German Mussolini. This stage, however, is still considered to be remote, if not impossible of attainment. Although Chancellor Bruening has used the methods beloved of the Right, he is expected to oppose any further concessions to Nationalist opinion. Nevertheless, he has set a precedent the future use of which is highly uncertain.

It is significant that this German resort to dictatorship, even in a limited and partial form, comes so closely on the heels of the evacuation of Rhineland, and accompanies a great effervescence of German nationalistic feeling. Yet this result might have been foreseen. For even Dr. Stresemann, as the leader of the "liberation" movement in Germany, through all his years devoted to this ideal and to economic rapprochement with France, knew full well that the ultimate effect of increased prosperity and nationalism in Germany would be his own fall from power, at least temporarily. It is a fixed axiom of political philosophy that Left Wing parties like that of Dr. Stresemann and the Social Democrats in Germany prosper best when a country is in its most desperate plight, and begin to some extent to decline when general prosperity and national elation return.

Hence, though Germany's economic situation is at the moment not flourishing, the recrudescence of confidence produced when the tricolor of France was carried back across the Rhine has caused a considerable political swing toward the Right. It may not be exactly the moment for dictatorship—and complete or permanent overthrow of democratic forms appears unlikely—but the immediate chances of the Nationalist Party should be measurably improved by the patriotic demonstrations which have swept Germany, and now by the precedent of autocracy which Chancellor Bruening has set.

Through all the fluctuations of party politics, however, the essential soundness and greatness of the new Germany shines. The door of opportunity to be a constructive leader in rejuvenated Europe has swung wide open before the vigorous German state, and whatever variations internal disputes may cause, German ability will continue to prove itself.

Teamwork and the Maya Puzzle

RECENT progress in Maya studies may be attributed partly to the coöperation of institutions which have undertaken this difficult research. Totem poles and temple walls, mounds and old manuscripts, hieroglyphs and a few other relics are difficult to shape into a key which will unlock the mysteries of the ancient Maya civilization. If a fairly accurate picture of the "Egypt of America" finally is pieced together, as seems likely, it will be due to the teamwork of modern archæologists.

The director of Middle American research at Tulane University, New Orleans, La., recently explained how several institutions are profiting by each other's studies of the Maya people. Commenting on a recent concession whereby the University of Pennsylvania will excavate in Guatemala next February, this director said:

All the institutions which work in the Maya field, such as Harvard University, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Field Museum of Chicago and the British Museum in London, are in the most friendly relationship and the closest possible coöperation.

As an illustration of this teamwork, Dr. J. Alden Mason, who will lead the expedition for the University of Pennsylvania, has received information from Tulane about three expeditions sent by that university to Guatemala.

Much duplication may be avoided in that way. Also, by knowing the experiences of previous expeditions the new investigators avoid needless delays. The archæologist's work is inevitably slow. Teamwork to the fullest extent possible seems essential, therefore, wherever such research is being undertaken.

The Finances of Wet Propaganda

OBSERVERS of the course of the attack on the prohibition law are sometimes puzzled to account for its persistence, and for the evidences of financial support it presents. Under ordinary conditions people do get weary of interminably discussing one topic, however important. Some of the most convinced and conscientious drys plead guilty to a certain degree of ennui when the topic is broached. But the wet propagandist is ever with us, indefatigable, audacious and erroneous. The persistence of fanaticism characterizes him, and one wonders whence comes the stimulus which keeps him so steadily pleading for stimulants. Mere appetite would hardly explain it, and besides, the more eminent wets indignantly deny the possession of any alcoholic appetite whatsoever.

As is common in political agitation, the stimulus appears to be of the cash-in-hand variety. In the course of the evidence before the Senate Lobby Committee, we find the managers of a famous comic weekly and of an historic religious paper which had passed out of the hands of its former owners, soliciting and receiving letters of introduction to Messrs. Sabin, du Pont, Raskob and other millionaires apparently subsidizing the propaganda of the wets. What they got besides the letters was not brought forth, but the papers are persistently wet. We find the gentleman who staged the "spontaneous" uprising of patriots in Faneuil Hall to protest against "the Black Duck massacre" getting $1000 a month for his services. We discover William H. Stayton, head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, in the course of his appeals to a hand-picked list of millionaires from whom contributions were sought, arguing that their present income taxes might be transferred to the shoulders of those who would buy beer and whisky.

The following dialogue is extracted from the Senate record:

Senator Caraway to Mr. Stayton: And he, du Pont, thought if you could get the Eighteenth Amendment repealed that he could lift $10,000,000 taxes off his corporation?

Stayton: That $10,000,000 of taxes would be lifted from that corporation. Yes, sir.

Caraway: That would be a strong consideration?

Stayton: I should think so. Yes, sir, since he is an officer of the corporation.

A letter prepared to be sent to a list of those whose incomes exceeded $100,000 a year included these statements:

In 1914 the brewers paid taxes on 66,000,000 barrels of beer. If we should have back the right to manufacture beer, if we should manufacture just as much as we did in 1914, and if we should tax it at the British rate, the income would be $1,320,000,000, or more than the net amount received from income and corporation taxes. . . . If the taxes should be taken off corporations, there would be a rise in stock values and all owners of stocks would profit accordingly.

This engaging proposition to lift the burden of income taxes from wealthy individuals and corporations and place it squarely on the shoulders of the poor is a contribution to the discussion of the economics of prohibition that should not be ignored. It helps to explain the financial prosperity of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and the size of the salaries it pays its workers. How slight is the real public support back of that organization was noted by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, who remarked to Mr. Stayton: "Sixty per cent of all your (association's) funds come from the pocketbooks of seven men who are evidently determined to destroy the Eighteenth Amendment!"

It need not be asserted that the anti-prohibition agitation has enlisted no men of real convictions, of patriotism and probity. But it cannot be justly denied that the official records show that agitation to be caused in the main by salaried propagandists deriving their funds from men who see a possibility of reduction in their own or their corporation's income taxes, or who, as former brewers or distillers, cling to the hope that their business, formerly so profitable, may again be made lawful.

Waterways vs. the "Pork Barrel"

BECAUSE waterway systems, like streams, rise no higher than their source, it is hardly to be expected that a coördinated network of rivers and canals could flow from a federal "pork barrel." Appropriations scattered over the country on a basis of political expediency contribute but little to an organized development of interior water-borne commerce.

Yet even the last session of Congress, faced with President Hoover's program for a coördinated waterways system, did not completely abjure local political demands in the enactment of the rivers and harbors bill. Its total of $144,800,000 includes the funds for important steps in the realization of the President's inland waterways plans. But it also provides for a number of projects which have no relation to the comprehensive development of the nation's waterways system.

For the bill as a whole and for those projects which provide the initial steps in a "long view plan for the future," President Hoover expressed his "particular satisfaction." For the appropriations which may have been dictated by other than economic considerations, he has a different word. He does not propose to proceed in any haphazard manner. "Some of the items authorized," he declared in his signatory statement, "have not yet been recommended by the engineers, and of course they will not be undertaken unless they are so recommended."

In this simple statement the President defines a policy which offers the most rapid and efficacious approach to the important development of one of the nation's major systems of transportation. He proposes to "approach the problem on sound engineering lines, completing the main trunk systems and gradually the work outward along the lateral rivers." In such a plan the use of rivers and harbors appropriations for political fences can have small part. Executive action in withholding construction of projects which the federal engineers cannot approve on an economic basis is a step toward efficient planning of government expenditures which well may set a precedent for other fields of federal public works.

Why Scandinavia Backs the Briand Plan

NOW that the three Scandinavian countries have shown their official acceptance of the main stipulations contained in the Briand European union proposal, it may be helpful to look for the particular reasons that actuated them.

Some will say that so far as the plan concerned the lesser nations there was a willingness, almost in advance of the proposal itself, to sign on the dotted line. But the case of Scandinavia is a problem apart from continental Europe. Its position during the recent war furnished an index to the meaning of neutrality in all its phases. When Denmark, therefore, in its reply to the French Foreign Minister, welcomes France's initiative and formally accepts the invitation to the Geneva conference in September, the fact that it adds a note which differs rather materially from the line followed by other replies is not surprising.

The Danish Government apparently is of the opinion that the League of Nations possesses all the political essentials for the carrying out of its protective policies, and for this reason it urges that the proposed federation should confine itself to questions of economics. It is satisfied to leave the matter of disarmament and security to the League. Its faith in the League of Nations should prove a stabilizing influence where doubt still exists.

Denmark pays a compliment to the Western world when it points to the Pan-American Union and its conferences, and when it envisages meetings analogous to these conferences it knows the nonpolitical character of Pan-Americanism. It would leave all preparatory work to the League of Nations' permanent Secretariat.

While the replies of Sweden and Norway were less exhaustive than that of Denmark, the understanding prevailing among the three nations is such that it is not likely the Danish answer to M. Briand was unknown to the two neighbors before its dispatch. The closer coöperation sought will therefore almost certainly find Scandinavia a unit at the Geneva conference in September. Scandinavian statesmen are not an unknown quantity at the League of Nations gatherings. As a pillar in the international structure, Scandinavia may not attain to the height or the circumference reached by the great powers, but the tensile strength of Scandinavian statesmanship became a byword at some of the most important meetings of the League. It will be interesting to follow its further development where so much depends upon giving Aristide Briand the full support his purpose deserves and where his own statesmanship has contributed so vastly in the matter of reconciliation and the letting bygones be bygones.

The Finest British Cathedral?

UNLIKE the overwhelming majority of British cathedrals, St. Paul's in London, which has just been reopened after extensive alterations, is the work of a single architect. It therefore displays to an almost unique degree an æsthetically satisfying unity of conception and treatment, contrasting strongly with most other English cathedrals, the process of whose building was carried on through several centuries, with frequent changes of style. Sir Christopher Wren is one of the masters of British architecture; St. Paul's is his most famous work. Yet, in spite of these facts, few people would maintain that St. Paul's is the most beautiful of such churches. What cathedral could, indeed, uphold that claim is a question of perennial fascination which the restoration of St. Paul's has made for the moment of considerable general interest.

Practically every English cathedral has some particular feature in which it takes especial pride and can claim superiority to all its rivals. The new cathedral at Liverpool, for example, in mere size, and the impressiveness that size always brings with it, enormously exceeds the largest of its fellows; the stained glass of York Minster is probably the finest in the world; at Lincoln there is the Angel Choir, and at Durham the rocky solidity of the celebrated Norman nave, while in the beauty of its surroundings Truro is incomparable.

But in none of these things lies the characteristic virtue of the English cathedrals. The point in which the English cathedral excels all others is the impression of external height which its typical soaring spire conveys. This is the peculiar contribution which it has made to Gothic architecture. The church that gives this impression in the purest and sublimest form may, therefore, be said with some show of reason to be the finest example of British cathedral architecture, and on this count the palm should probably be awarded to Salisbury.

Editorial Notes

The stock market may soar and crash, but the savings bank deposits in the United States climb steadily. In New York City, for instance, on July 1 savings banks held $3,527,403,120 on deposit, an increase of $180,186,934 in six months. It might be well if more persons realized that prosperity not only begins in the savings bank, but generally continues there, if it gets half a chance.

A British warship and a regiment of Canadian troops, aiding Boston in its tercentenary celebration recently, would certainly indicate that 154 years have successfully eradicated any feeling of resentment between England and her once unruly American colonies.

Not a bad idea, that of Venezuela's, to celebrate her first hundred years of liberty by freeing herself from debt.

Anyone who thinks there is no art in golf had better watch Bobby Jones.

Adventuring in Racial Friendships

WHAT better place to measure the steady progress of the peace movement than in the business offices of a country? Constantly rubbed by his fellows, the business man is not allowed those solitary flights of thought that often lead, and sometimes mislead, the isolated student to a position out of touch with his fellows.

Peace workers, if discouraged by the prevalence of jingoism in certain quarters, should take courage, then, in the strong current of internationalism in Rotary International, essentially a business man's organization.

When you stop to consider who these Rotarians are, their quiet efforts to promote international good will become the more significant. Members are, in the main, men at the top of their industries or professions, men of standing in their towns. And whether you take successful business men seriously or not, it must be granted that in the eyes of their communities what they do is respectable. They have influence.

One can smile, too, at the glowing generalities of this organization's platform. Simply to say you stand for world friendships means ever so little. The test of one's progress as a citizen of the world comes, obviously, when a man or woman of one nationality meets a person of another. One's admiration of La Belle France may be wrecked on a misunderstanding with a French neighbor on the floor above.

The proof of one's "world-mindedness" is not whether one admires Aristotle, but whether one can appreciate the intelligent Greek struggling to get a foothold in a new country in competition with your own nationals.

By this test Rotarians have passed with high honors.

The least spectacular part of the Chicago convention this June may prove the most significant in years to come. In a dozen or more small group meetings, with twenty or thirty men from as many cities in a section, business men from widely separated cities told with childlike eagerness just what they were doing to promote a better understanding in the world.

In contrast to the picture of the Rotarian as given through fiction, these seasoned business men were rather humble. One man after another told how his club, coming to the realization that international good will begins at home, had set out to get acquainted with the foreigners living in his own city.

Anyone who has lived in one of the medium-sized American cities knows what a radical step this is. A "foreigner" may rank high with his own colony, may be successful in business, but he is likely to be completely isolated socially from Americans of the same economic level. Even to make the discovery that there may be "foreigners" in one's town who compare in culture and education with one's own friends is going a good way. But to do what some of these clubs have done, arrange for an evening party and invite men of this type to come and bring their wives, in order that they may meet the Rotarians and their wives, is almost revolutionary.

Some of the Rotarians told results of their first somewhat self-conscious efforts to bring the foreign business and professional man into their circle. It proved to be a great adventure. They found that these men could give them something that they wanted—knowledge of other countries.

One Rotarian told how he had invited members of his club to his home for an Armenian evening. There was a fellow in their town, a fine chap from the Near East, who sold rugs. This Rotarian had the happy thought of getting him to make a talk to his friends on the textiles of Armenia.

"We couldn't have found any American who could do it so well," he said. "When that Armenian was through we felt as if we had visited his country for the evening. And then, to give a little atmosphere, we got him to plan an Armenian supper. I'll tell you, our boys never got over that evening. We're going to have more like it."

These contacts sometimes lead to an invitation to the foreign-born citizen to become a member of the club.

There appears to be no formula for these international adventures at home. Different clubs have worked out their own ideas.

The important thing is that these Rotarians, spontaneously, have gone out of their ways to get acquainted with the foreign born in their communities, and are throwing their influence in behalf of a new, appreciative attitude toward them.

The very nature of their organization, embracing sixty-five countries, contributes mightily to the "world-mindedness" of its members. It may be artificial at first for Americans to call Dutch and German Rotarians by their first names at conventions, but the effort to be comradely brings its results. Real friendships grow up among these men of different countries, united under a fraternal banner.

And it isn't only at conventions in America or elsewhere that these international acquaintances are cultivated. A little club in Streator, Ill., not having many foreigners at home, appealed to the headquarters of Rotary for names of clubs in other lands with which its members might correspond. It got in touch with two, one in South Africa, one in Australia, and with boyish zest carried on an attendance contest with their new acquaintances. This led to correspondence between individual members of the club, men who happened to be in the same line of business. The Streator Rotarians are enthusiastic about their new world contacts. Their "boys" are really getting to know these other fellows by mail, they say.

Of course one may question whether this movement would stand up under serious pressure of politics. There is no telling. The movement is very young: Rotary itself is only twenty-five years old and the Rotarians are just embarking upon this voyage of discovery. But the important thing is that it expresses a new and natural yearning of a large group of practical people, normal, everyday people, for friendships that are bigger than their own class or race.

Dimly, perhaps, they are becoming conscious of the joy of new-found kinship with people outwardly unlike themselves, an awakening to a richer life that embraces many kinds of people in one fellowship, that is aware that human interests are one. Their enthusiasm shown in the Chicago meetings was like the wonder and delight of a sheltered child who discovers for the first time that he may show affection toward persons who do not belong to his own family.

No, no one can doubt this striving is a sign of the times. And when you add to Rotary's honest beginnings, the endeavors of other service clubs which tend to follow Rotary's example, there can be no doubt that the bogey of pacifism, used so often to scare good conservative folk away from the cause of peace, is losing some of its potency.

D. K.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

THE Impero, the journal representing the extreme wing of Fascism which temporarily suspended publication a few months ago, has appeared again under the name of L'Impero d'Italia. It is edited by Emilio Settimelli, one of the coeditors of the former Impero, and its policy is exactly similar to that of the old paper. In its first numbers the Impero d'Italia had no advertisements of any sort, and its four pages were entirely filled with news, local and foreign. It is the rule for Italian newspapers to publish their leading article in the first column of the front page, but in this respect the Impero d'Italia has made an interesting innovation—its leader appears in the middle column of the first page and is invariably printed in boldfaced type. Representing, as it does, the extremist section of Fascism, it is only natural that its language should be strong and outspoken. Nothing is known about its circulation, which cannot be very large, but it certainly attracts much attention by its sensational headlines.

Paper Appears Under New Name

The discovery, on the left bank of the River Ofanto, in the Province of Apulia, of a series of sarcophagi containing, among other things, fragments of weapons and votive ornaments, has led archæologists to declare that they have finally identified the exact site of the Battle of Cannæ. This battle, one of the most important in Roman history, was fought in 216 B. C. between the Carthaginians led by Hannibal and the Romans under the leadership of Paulus and Verro and ended with the defeat of the Romans. It had never been ascertained whether the battle was fought on the right or left bank of the River Ofanto, and this discovery seems to throw some light on this doubtful point. It is true that in the sixteenth century another battle between the Spaniards and the French was fought in the same place, but the presence of ancient votive ornaments is regarded as sufficient evidence to prove that the district was the battlefield of Cannæ.

Site Found of Battle of Cannæ

The Tribuna of Rome has reproduced from one of the provincial newspapers the following story. An elementary school-teacher in the course of a lecture to his pupils on the achievements of the Fascist Government referred to the complete absence of strikes as one of the greatest merits of the present Italian régime. Before the teacher could go any further he was interrupted by a number of pupils who asked him: "What is a strike?" In commenting upon this story the Tribuna writes: "This incident is certainly worth more than the marble tablets with lictors' fasces and pompous inscription with which some people insist in decorating every new work that is inaugurated. It teaches us that already in the eighth year of the Fascist régime there are some who have to ask what a strike is in the same way that we must go to a museum if we wish to have a clear idea of what a prehistoric animal looks like." Whether the story is true or not one cannot say, but it is certain that, in spite of the grave economic crisis through which the country has been passing for many years, there has not been a single strike in Italy since Mussolini's decision to bring all labor disputes under the jurisdiction of the Magistry of Labor.

"Well, What Is a Strike?"

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome has inaugurated its grand hall equipped as a library and for the use of educational and artistic films for public exhibitions and purposes of study. The Western Electric Company and the Zeiss Ikon firm have presented the institute with a complete sound equipment and a projector, and the institute promises to become a unique center for international exhibitions of the best films in the fields of intellectual and artistic education. Several of these shows have already been attracting considerable interest. The library of the institute is still in course of formation. About 150 books and pamphlets, all dealing with special aspects of the cinematograph, such as art, history and applied technique, are already in possession of the institute. In addition, the library has over 300 other works, in various languages, dealing with other branches of study, but all connected with problems of interest to the several sections of the institute.

Educational Films to Be Shown

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Age and Usefulness"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

According to a letter entitled "Age and Usefulness" in the Monitor of June 20, an official of a large chain store promised to "take immediate steps to call a halt to such statements by his men," referring to a district superintendent's statement that "the concern does not hire old men, the age limit being thirty-five years."

One can readily imagine the official's indignation and how quickly the statements were stopped. The instructions were given to the superintendent in a whisper, and he goes and shouts them out aloud! What a lack of tact and diplomacy! Suppose the middle-aged retaliate and refuse to buy unless they are served by one of their own age?

In 1920 fifty-seven out of every hundred clerical workers of age forty-five to sixty-four were forced out of work, and kept permanently out of their chosen vocation by the age limit. Fifty-six per cent of saleswomen were over the age of twenty-five in 1920, as compared with 17 per cent of the same age in 1929. That shows the advance of "efficiency."

Fortunately, a light is dawning in some quarters. Some of the more far-sighted manufacturers begin to realize that middle-aged people are potential consumers, but that they are poor consumers if taken off the pay roll. They have already advanced so far they are asking the other fellow to stop the discrimination against willing and able workers, even if they are over thirty-five.

Action Membership Corporation for the Rehabilitation of Competent but Unemployed Middle-Aged Men and Women,

New York, N. Y. By CLEMENT SCHWINGEL